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SOVIETS 'KNOCKING ON DOOR' WITH DISARMAMENT PLANS

LD161029 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 5 Dec 80 pp 5-7

[Article by V.I. Kuznetsov: "Hour of Initiatives, Hour of Actions"]

[Excerpts] In coming out with peace-loving initiatives, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries by no means lay claim to a monopoly in this sphere. The contribution of each state and of any continent to the consolidation of hard-pressed peace is more important than ever. Two heads are better than one. This wordly wisdom is also applicable to large-scale politics. Collective security is created by collective reason. Proceeding from this premise, the Warsaw Pact members back in May advocated convening at summit level a meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world to examine key problems of world politics. Among them a central place belongs to the elimination of hotbeds of tension and the prevention of war. One might wonder what possible objection there could be to this idea. What sense can there be in the present acute situation in rejecting what might, if not eliminate, then at least mitigate this acuteness? True, the West is not lodging any direct and categorical objections, but it is not consenting to the meeting either. A well-tried tactic is being put into play: Putting brakes on an inconvenient idea and surrounding it with a conspiracy of silence.

While the West is laying down the law, the Soviet Union and its allies intend to lose no time. They are conducting intensive political dialogue with the leaders of all groups of states--large and small, developed and developing, members of particular alliances or nonaligned and neutral. Their aim? The joint quest for ways of stabilizing the situation and consolidating security on both a regional and global scale. Productive bilateral consultations, in which a wide range of states are taking part, create conditions and prepare the ground for convening the proposed meeting of leaders of states of all parts of the world.

The Soviet leaders' talks in Moscow with the Indian president and with leaders of Afghanistan, Syria, Ethiopia and Mozambique have been major milestones on this path. These contacts symbolize the collaboration between the two greatest forces of the present day--socialism and national liberation--in the struggle for universal peace and progress. L.I. Brezhnev's imminent visit to India will be an epoch-making event in this respect.

Productive East-West political dialogue is continuing. The Soviet-French and Soviet-West German summmit meetings this spring and summer were followed in November by talks in Moscow with Finnish President Urho Kekkonen and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. Those taking part in these meetings agreed on the main thing--their desire both separately and in unison to take an active part in stabilizing the present unsettled situation. For instance, here is what has already been stated in the Soviet-Finnish communique: "Under the conditions of the tension which has arisen in the international situation, the sides emphasized the need for all states of the world to display, to an even greater extent than before, realism, a constructive approach to key international problems, and true interest in the search for their solutions." This document and the Soviet-Italian communique drew special attention to the paramount significance of efforts in achieving real progress on the path of limiting the arms race both in Europe and beyond.

The Soviet Union is finding a common language with many members of the world community. It is essential to find such a language with the United States now; in the development of the overall international situation much will depend on the position the new administration adopts. Nor should it be forgotten that this situation is adversely affected by the deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union has not spoiled or undermined these relations. As before--and L.I. Brezhnev recalled this again when he received the U.S. Senator Charles Percy in the Kremlin 26 November--the Soviet Union believes that the USSR and the United States could cooperate perfectly well as equal partners. Cooperate constructively, with a mutual consideration for each other's legitimate interests, while observing the principle of parity and equal security. [paragraph continues]

It is time to halt the deterioration in relations. It is time to return to active political circulation everything positive achieved earlier by joint efforts. It is time to renounce the futile attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR. It is time to surmount the stagnation in efforts to limit strategic arms on a reciprocal basis, bearing in mind that the success of this matter, as the Soviet head of state expressively put it, is the core of all international security. Finally, it is time to become aware of all the significance of U.S.-Soviet relations both for the two countries and for the fate of international security and to assign them the place in politics that they deserve....

Two Records

If we ask what significant projects for disarmament and the consolidation of international security the governments in the West have advanced in recent years, then we have to rack our brains. Finland has made a solid, promising proposal--to create a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. France, Sweden and Finland again have put their disarmament proposals on the conference table in Madrid. The United States was once inclined to hold negotiations on topics like the reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and the limitation of the arms trade. But Washington itself broke off consultations on both topics.

We are far from belittling the Western contribution to attempts to resolve the most burning and important problem of the present day. Without such a contribution mankind would not have gained some 20 agreements restraining in some degree or other the arms race in a number of areas. But this contribution could be far more significant. But what can you do if many NATO members are hard to rouse when talk turns to posing major questions of disarmament and international security. Where is the initiative that is considered one of the main virtues of the countries of the "free world?" Is this initiative not insufficient in foreign policy and peacemaking? After all, some people in the West do not even view with favor the initiatives generated in their midst. They are very cool in their attitude toward Finland's proposal to turn north Europe into a nuclear-free zone. Some time ago you could read in the Washington POST that the U.S. Government was very sour in its attitude toward the French ideas for disarmament submitted for discussion with the socialist countries at the Madrid meeting.

But what happens to somnolence and inertia when the enticing aroma of the "military orders pie" reaches them? Their initiative then immediately knows no bounds. About 100 various ideas are incorporated just in the long-term NATO arms program adopted in 1978 at the Washington session of the bloc's supreme organ. I should like to compare this figure with another: In the postwar period the Soviet Union has advanced over 100 disarmament proposals.

Two figures--two records. Two approaches to disarmament. An inert, passive approach, and an active, dynamic approach. Two policies. In one all energy goes to create a misconceived security which, if it is guaranteed by anything, is guaranteed only by a nuclear deterrent arsenal. The other puts all its energy into persuading its interlocutors and partners in the West of the need to safeguard security not by stockpiling explosives but by their gradual mutual reduction--right down to zero. Right down to complete and universal disarmament.

A good dozen examples could be cited of the number of excellent opportunities missed in postwar years for resolving problems of disarmament and international security which are causing concern in both the East and the West.

For instance, recent events in Asia show that peace on the continent is not firm enough, that the flames of military conflicts flare up perhaps more frequently there than they do in other parts of the world. Yet the Soviet Union only a few years ago was calling for collective efforts to strengthen Asian security. At the time some powers treated this idea coolly, while China gave it a hostile reception, keeping a "free hand." Now we can see how far-sighted the USSR's proposal was and how dangerous Beijing's hand in Asia could be. If success had been achieved in the past, as in Europe, in laying a foundation of collective security in Asia, that continent, and with it the entire world, might possibly have been spared the present complications over Afghanistan, the concentrated military force in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and the dangerous tension in Indochina.

For instance, the United States, and indeed the West in general, also voices perfectly sincere fears regarding the security of the most important sea communications, including the Strait of Hormuz. But surely this security cannot be safeguarded by "gunboat diplomacy"? There is a far more reliable and effective method--it was proposed by the Soviet Union and its allies in May. That is, long before the present complications in the Persian Gulf region. The socialist countries suggested reaching agreement on reducing and limiting military activeness wherever important sea routes pass. It is particularly clear now how timely and important these proposals were, what a useful service they could do world peace, and what anxiety they could most probably have avoided if those to whom they were addressed had treated them with due attention and without their usual prejudice.

For instance, a dispute over the level of military appropriations has now flared up on both sides of the Atlantic. It has emerged that even the pretty powerful West German "locomotive" has been failing to make headway, clearly unable to pull the heavyweight militarist rolling stock. In answer to Washington's reproaches, its drivers are stating, not without resentment, that the FRG "is not a goose laying golden eggs." Yet many years ago the Soviet Union suggested in the United Nations that military budgets be reduced. That they be reduced in order to create better opportunities for the civilian sector of the economy. That they be reduced to limit the arms race and strengthen mutual trust. That they be reduced in order to offer more help to the developing countries. But people were reluctant to heed this sensible call. And here is the outcome: complaints about the burden of military expenditure, and the reduction of the capitalist brood-goose's laying capacity.... Yet the tempo of the arms race is constantly being increased and international security is being weakened at the same pace.

The way out? It is simple: The world is losing a great deal, is losing out from the underestimation and boycotting of initiatives which could ensure it reliable security and on easing of the burden of military expenditure. The West itself, understandably, is losing out as a whole, although part of it--a tiny part--is profiting from the material preparation of war. The military-industrial complexes, the NATO military leaders and the political "hawks" would very much like it if no one were to prevent them from acting, or to importune them with peace-loving initiatives, or to excite the public, which invariably responds sympathetically and warmly to all sensible proposals. But the Soviet Union will give the military-industrial complex no such satisfaction. It will not cease to knock on doors even if the people behind them pretend to be deaf.

U.S. SEEKING SUPERIORITY TO ENABLE 'INTERVENTION'

LD151458 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Summary] Strategic parity is one of the basic conditions which has permitted the Soviet Union and the United States to reach some very important agreements. Correspondent Aleksandr Gurnov visited the Moscow-based Institute of United States and Canada Studies where he talked to a leading Soviet military expert, retired General Professor Mikhail Milshteyn.

Professor Milshteyn explained that strategic parity is one of the basic principles which makes it possible to conduct a dialogue on arms limitation. On the whole there is now a rough balance, also described as parity.

"Recent developments indicate that the American side does not want to accept the existence of this parity between us. Certain quarters in the United States are persistently seeking ways and means of tipping this balance in their own favor. To achieve this, they step up the arms race and launch fresh military programs. These include the decision on the mobile MX missile system and on the production and siting in Europe of Pershing II cruise missiles.

"But the question really is will all these measures really do the trick? Will they tip the existing strategic balance in favor of the American side or will there simply be a new spiral of the arms race? Recent experience proves that in our day and age neither side can afford letting the other upset the existing balance between them."

Asked to comment on the recent interview for the Washington POST by the United States Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in which he spoke of an alleged threat from the East, Professor Milshteyn replied:

"There is nothing new, said Professor Milshteyn, about the fact that every new move in this military field in the United States, such as boosting military spending or adopting new arms development programs, is always motivated by an alleged Soviet military threat. But all these claims are nothing but rhetorics which hide from the public the real motivations of the military leaders. We all know that the threat from the East bogey is pure fiction. The Soviet Union, on its part, has repeatedly called for talks and our leaders point out that these offers still hold. We are prepared to reopen our dialogue in order to consider our differences and adopt practical measures on limiting the arms race. The Soviet Union threatens no one and that also includes the United States. What is more the Soviet Union does not provoke the American side to launch another round of the arms race. So I believe that the current increased United States military activities are prompted by something entirely different which have really nothing in common with an alleged Soviet military threat. Washington is simply trying to upset the strategic parity and pursue some of its foreign policy objectives from positions of strength. One proof of this has been the setting up of its Rapid Deployment Force.

"Washington officials went on record as saying that this force is meant for intervention in other countries and their internal affairs. So no tales of a Soviet military threat can really justify these openly aggressive intentions."

END OF ARMS TALKS SESSION IN VIENNA NOTED

LD151348 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Vienna, 15 Dec, TASS--A two-day meeting of the International Commission on Disarmament and Security in the World has ended here. It was attended by prominent politicians of Europe, America, Asia and Africa.

The commission specified the plan and the procedure of work for the coming period, and singled out the most topical issues of disarmament: SALT, limitation of medium-range missiles, Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, and also a number of issues of a durable character.

The next meeting of the commission is to be held early in February 1981.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT, NATO SESSION

LD171017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 4

[Mai Podklyuchnikov "International Review"]

[Text] All over the world attention is focused on the results of a very important international event--the visit to India by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers documenton the results of the visit points out:

"The visit took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding and was an important, historical milestone on the path of the further strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet Union and India whose solid foundation is the Soviet-Indian treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. The visit gave new expression to the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and India and was a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

"Never before has a visit to India by a foreign statesman attracted such vast and fixed attention the world over as has L.I. Brezhnev's current visit to our country," the major Indian paper HINDU writes. "The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries also attach exceptional importance to this visit." The Indian press noted with special warmth the eminent guest's personal services to the development of good relations between our countries and his vast constribution to the struggle for detente, lasting peace and the people's security.

L.I. Brezhnev's trip to India forcefully demonstrates, as the Soviet-Indian joint declaration said, that relations between the two countries "are a striking example of implementation of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems." The imperialist and Beijing slanderers' fabrications about mythical Soviet "hegemonism and expansionism" have suffered another crushing blow.

Doctrine of Peace and Security

L.I. Brezhnev's meeting and talks in Delhi with Indian President N.S. Reddy, Prime Minister I. Gandhi and other state, political and public figures in that great friendly country, the Indian-Soviet friendship meeting, the Soviet-Indian documents which were signed, outlining further prospects for fruitful cooperation--all this was further clear confirmation that relations between our countries are developing successfully on the firm basis of full equality, mutual respect and mutual advantage.

The world public has again seen for itself that the Soviet Union has great respect for India's foreign policy, which is based in the princples of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. It values highly India's contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and against all forms of oppression and inequality.

The significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's historic visit to India is not confined to Soviet-Indian relations. It is much broader. It can only be fully appraised in terms of the international background against which the trip by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state took place. In the conditions of the present deterioration in the international situation, resulting from the actions of U.S. imperialism, its NATO allies and the Beijing hegemonists, good relations between the USSR and India, the coincidence or proximity of their positions on the main problems of today and their adherence to the cause of the peoples' independence, the cause of peace and equal cooperation between states and the struggle for disarmament and the prevention of a new world war become particularly important.

An alarming situation has now arisen in Asia. The explosive situation in the Near East persists, tension in Southeast Asia is not lessening and the tragically senseless conflict between Iraq and Iran goes on. There is an intensification of foreign--above all, American--military pentration of the Near and Middle East. As a result the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region is becoming an increasingly dangerous seat of international tension.

The Soviet Union counterposes to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat toward the Persian Gulf countries a true doctrine of peace and security. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expounded this doctrine at his meeting with members of the two chambers of the Indian Parliament. Our country proposes to the United States, the other Western powers, China, Japan and all interested states that agreement be reached on a number of mutual commitments intended to consolidate peace in the region. This would mean: not creating military bases in the Persian Gulf region and on adjacent islands; not deploying nuclear weapons or any other mass-destruction weapons there; not using or threatening to use force against the Persian Gulf countries and not interfering in their internal affairs; respecting the nonaligned status chosen by the Persian Gulf states; not involving them in military groupings containing nuclear states; respecting the sovereign right of the region's states to their own natural resources; not creating any obstacles or threats to normal trade exchange and to the use of sea routes linking states in the region with other countries.

The Soviet proposals proclaimed in Delhi have met with tremendous interest in the world. America's Washington POST described them as a "major foreign policy appeal." India's NATIONAL HERALD writes: "The Soviet leader made it clear that agreements on each of the points--in which the states of the region must be full participants--would accord with the peoples' vital interests and represents a reliable guarantee of their sovereign rights and security." Kuwait's AL-WATAN notes: "The peoples living in the region of the Persian Gulf, whose waters are currently plied by a big U.S. naval armada, are firmly convinced that the new initiative put forward by the Soviet leader serves the interests of strengthening their independence."

The USSR's proposals totally dismantle Washington's and Beijing's slanderous fabrications to the effect that the Soviet Union would like to "get its hands on" Near Eastern oil and stop supplies to the West. Well, you gentlemen who sent more than 60 warships, 1,800 American marines and 200 combat aircraft deployed on aircraft carriers to the Persian Gulf zone, what will be your response to the Soviet proposals? You cannot remain silent--it would then be clear who is really interested in peace and security for the Persian Gulf countries and in the Indian Ocean's becoming a peace zone, and who is only seeking to ensure that their own notorious imperialist "vital interests" here are guaranteed by military force.

It is 20 years since on the USSR's initiative the UN General Assembly adopted the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. Over the two decades historic successes have been achieved along the path of eliminating colonialism. But the policy of neocolonialism is still active. The imperialist monopolies are exploiting the young independent states and plundering their natural resources. Certain major powers are declaring those states' territory to be spheres of their own "vital interests" and creating their own military bases and strong points in such states--as the United States is doing, for instance, in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya.

During Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to India the world public again received clear evidence that the Soviet Union builds its relations with young independent states on the basis of complete equality, mutual respect and cooperation. The USSR consistently defends peace not only in Europe but in Asia and on all continents, seeing this as the most important condition of the attainment of a radical improvement in the peoples' life.

"Arm-Twisting" Again

The Western mass media called the past week Atlantic Week. As has become customary, a series of sessions of the North Atlantic Bloc's leading organs is held in Brussels in mid-December. This time it was opened by the defense ministers of the countries belonging to the so-called NATO "Eurogroup." This was followed by a 2-day session of the bloc's military planning committee. Atlantic Week ended with a NATO Council session at the level of foreign ministers.

NATO sessions are constantly accompained by an intensified ballyhoo about the mythical "Soviet military threat." In 1978, to this accompaniment, the United States demanded that its allies increase military expenditure at least 3 percent in real terms--that is, taking account of inflation--annually through the end of the century! And a year ago, as is known, the Brussels NATO Council session adopted, to the same accompaniment, the decision--fraught with serious consequences--on deploying new types of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Thus on the initiative of and--it is no secret--under pressure from the United States a dangerous step was taken which was dictated by the desire to break the existing military equilibrium and give NATO military superiority over the socialist community states. This year's Brussels sessions also took place under the sign of the further fueling of the atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and intensification of the arms race.

The NATO sessions demonstrated the bloc's desire to interfere unceremoniously in socialist countries' internal affairs. There is no other way to assess the fact that in Brussels, at the request of the United States, they examined...the situation in Poland. In this connection there were many speeches aimed at exacerbating the international situation.

The Washington administration and the NATO leadership approached this year's Atlantic Week with a whole heap of problems. Having launched extensive gendarme activity in the Near and Middle East, embarked on the creation of a 200,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force (incidentally, it was originally to have been 100,000 men) and begun to create new military bases, the United States would also like to make more extensive use of its NATO partners' military potential. But those partners made it known that they do not intend to take part in the American military adventures. The more so as they have a great many serious economic problems, as a result of which their financial potential is restricted.

By no means all the allies intend to implement the decision on an annual 3-percent increase in military expenditure. Even the most "orthodox" U.S. supporters on the arms race track have "gone on strike"--Britain, which according to UPI can only "manage" an increase of no more than 2.5 percent in military spending in the next fiscal year, and the FRG, which has stated that it will increase this spending 2.7 percent. The allies' "sabotage" has aroused extreme displeasure in Washington and in NATO headquarters. West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE wrote in this connection that "the partners are concerned at the internal contradictions in NATO which have emerged over the question of additional armaments."

The United States and the NATO leadership have put into operation tried and tested methods of exerting pressure and "twisting arms." NATO Secretary General J. Luns, in an interview for West Germany's NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, called on the West European countries to "make much greater sacrifices," and to this end to cut spending on social needs. "The European NATO countries," Luns declared indignantly, "allocate seven times as much for social needs as for defense, and in the case of certain states--the Netherlands, for instance--it is even more." According to West Germany's DIE WELT, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, visiting Brussels, pressured the allies "in a diplomatic but tough manner." FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU described that pressure as a "severe scolding" for the NATO allies.

A number of figures were published in connection with the NATO sessions. They are eloquent evidence of the colossal funds consumed in the North Atlantic bloc by the Moloch of militarism. In 1980 the bloc's 15 countries spent nearly $225 billion on military purposes. The Eurogroup laid out $80 billion of this. In the past decade the bloc countries' military expenditure has exceeded $1.68 trillion. Per capita expenditure is also indicative. In 1980 it amounted to $334 in Belgium, $254 in Denmark, $371 in France, $378 in the FRG, $335 in Norway, $314 in the Netherlands, $276 in Britain and $527 in the United States. That's a heavy burden on the shoulders of every inhabitant of a NATO country! The following figure is also interesting: At present the NATO armies number almost 5.3 million men and officers. Some 3 million of them are in the West European countries.

The Eurogroup countries noted this statistic to emphasize the fact that their share of NATO expenditure was too great. This was evidence of their clear desire to slow the growth of military expenditure and, if possible, avoid a further buildup of already considerable economic difficulties. But there was a deeper reason underlying this superficial motive. It has recently been declared with increasing frequency that the West European NATO states are now big enough to look after themselves. They have acquired enough economic and political and now, consequently, military strength not to be subject, as in the past, to diktat from across the Atlantic but to act with the United States on an equal footing, compelling it to heed West European interests. In this connection the Washington POST observed, not without irritation, that these countries are trying to pursue "A policy increasingly independent of the United States." And they have good reason! The Washington POST also wrote that in West Europe "there is a growing awareness that it may become a battlefield."

The prospect of becoming a thermonuclear battlefield is naturally giving rise to protests in West European countries. Especially as they know from their own experience that the path of detente, good neighborliness and cooperation is a realistic and fruitful path.

In the last weeks of 1980 Soviet people are endeavoring to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan in a fitting manner and to lay a strong foundation for the start of the 11th. We see good prospects ahead. At the moment there is alarm in the capitalist world at the economic prospects and fear of a further rise in unenployment and inflation. But despite the differences in the social systems under which the peoples live, ordinary people everywhere are united by common concern for the fate of peace and a common desire for the consolidation of detente, for good neighborliness and for mutually advantageous cooperation.

COMMENT EXAMINES BREZHNEV GULF PROPOSALS

U.S. Reaction Criticized

LD162142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Soviet proposals but forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone are arousing broad interest from the international public. Here is a news commentary. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin:

The proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for settlement of the situation in the Persian Gulf--that doctrine of peace and security which was put forward with respect to this area by Soviet foreign policy--are now to some extent undoubtedly at the center of attention of the international public. There are many disputes about them, too. As far as the Carter administration is concerned, well, occupied as they are with packing their suitcases, the members of this administration are deaf to this doctrine for the moment. In any case, they are obviously not inclined to respond positively to it.

We can also see something similar in Beijing's reaction. And isn't it symptomatic that both Washington and Beijing have adopted a particularly negative position with regard to these constructive proposals?

It should be said that in past months also, if not in past years, we have seen that when Beijing and Washington start to counter or object to some idea or other, then as a rule the idea is connected with a search for real ways of improving the international situation in some area of the world or international relations as a whole.

But ideas have the following fate: If ideas spring from a real basis and reflect real needs in international relations, then they are ultimately destined to have quite a good life. It is characteristic that the countries which have the greatest interest in seeing a situation of peace, stability and security confirmed in the Persian Gulf zone are reacting very favorably, in general, to the proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

It is proposed, in point of fact, that agreement should be reached on ensuring that the legitimate interests of all states, and above all the states situated in the Persian Gulf zone, are respected and observed by everyone. And at the same time, the interests of securing the safety of maritime routes, which undoubtedly worry many countries connected in one way or another with the import of oil from the Persian Gulf zone, have been taken into account.

The United States says a lot about the need for an atmosphere of stability and the state of stability in the Persian Gulf zone. But United States itself, through its actions, its destructive attitude toward the proposals of the Soviet Union, undermine this stability. Stability should be sought not in the use of some kind of pressure or force on neighbors near and far, but on the paths of wisdom and in the politics of restraint. The Soviet proposals are truly dictated by good will a desire to cooperate and solve moot issues around the conference table and take into account the viewpoints of all interested states. These Soviet proposals undountedly hold the key to normalization of the situation in the Persian Gulf zone.

Arabian Gulf's Interest

LD161646 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Dec 80

[Text] Public opinion and many political figures in the Arabian Gulf have been showing great interest in the new Soviet peace initiative which Leonid Brezhnev put forward furing his visit to India.

An official in the United Arab Emirates told an AP correspondent that any step that seeks to liquidate the foreign military bases in the Gulf deserves great attention and therefore Brezhnev's initiative, in his opinion, deserves great appreciation. Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn supports this viewpoint. He states that Kuwait welcomes initiatives which are aimed at liquidating the hotbed of tension in the Arabian Gulf.

What draws attention, in the light of this, is the reaction to the Soviet peace principle by those who bear full responsibility for aggravating the situation in the area. We are talking of course about Washington first and foremost. Washington is trying to cast doubt on the concern of the Soviet Union for establishing peace and stability in the Gulf area.

Jack Cannon, the State Department spokesman, asks whether it is possible to accept the Soviet proposal at a time when the presence of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan constitutes a great danger to the security of the area. It is difficult to know what else this statement may imply, a lack of understanding concerning what is going in the world or deliberate lying that seeks to frighten people away from the Soviet Union and accuse it of hegemonist and expansionist ambitions.

The Soviet Union is accused of showing solidarity with the peoples who decided to become master of their own destinies. That is the duty of the Soviet Union. It is the duty of proletarian internationalism engraved on the emblem of its revolution. They should stop these attempts to confuse the Soviet policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with acceptance of the evils which imperialism brings to the peoples every time in an attempt to suppress their quest for freedom and justice.

The Soviet Union has fought and still fights these evils, as when it gave aid to the people of Afghanistan, when it tries to stop the arms race in Europe and when it proposes to deliver the Arabian Gulf from a foreign military presence. The Soviet Union is guided by these considerations in particular when it proposes that the United States, the other Western powers, China and Japan and all the countries which are interested in its proposals, agree on the following mutual undertakings: to stop building foreign military bases in the Gulf area and neighboring islands; to stop stockpiling nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction there; not to use force or to threaten the use of force against the Gulf countries; not to interfere in the affairs of those countries; to respect the state of nonalignment which the Gulf states have chosen for themselves and not to drag them into military alliances with nuclear states; to respect the right of sovereignty of the states of the area over their natural resources and to stop placing obstacles and threats against normal trade exchange and the use of maritime routes which link the states of the area with the other countries of the world.

One must not consider the slanders by some U.S. representatives against the Soviet principle as surprising. For this is precisely the reply of those who always resort to domination and intimidation of the Arabian Gulf countries. The Soviet proposals are directed at wise politicians who are aware of the importance of reaching an international agreement to remove the hotbed of tension in the area in question.

Arab Sources Cited

LD161431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA--TASS roundup: "Following a Course of Peace--Firmly and Consistently"]

[Excerpt] L.I. Brezhnev's proposed measures to ensure peace and security in the Persian Gulf are seen by the broad Arab public as a manifestation of good will and evidence of the Soviet Union's love of peace.

Kuwait welcomes the proposal on turning the Indian Ocean, including the Persian Gulf region, into a peace zone, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, stated in an interview for the newspaper AL-QABAS. We fully support the initiatives aimed at eliminating all military bases in our region and eradicating hotbeds of tension in the Persian Gulf region.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM called on the Gulf countries to support the Soviet initiative, stating that the USSR's assurances that it does not intend to encroach on Near Eastern oil and transport routes leave no justification for an American military presence in the Gulf or for the creation of U.S. bases.

The GULF DAILY NEWS, published in Bahrain, calls for "an expression of gratitude to the Soviet leader for his plan for peace and security in the Gulf."

The Beirut press is widely publishing materials devoted to the new Soviet peace initiative and expressing support for it. Commentaries in this spirit have been published in the newspapers AN-NAHAR, AN-NIDA' and others. The newspapers note that the Western powers still have nothing to counterpose to the Soviet plan for peace and security in the Persian Gulf, and their reaction to the Soviet proposals indicates perplexity.

The Soviet leader's proposals on the Persian Gulf region can be described as a genuine doctrine of peace and security, Malaysia's NEW STRAITS TIMES writes in a commentary "Hands Off the Persian Gulf!" The Soviet Union, true to its peace policy, has again demonstrated a profound interest in ensuring that a normal, tranquil atmosphere prevails in the Indian Ocean region and the Persian Gulf zone. L.I. Brezhnev's proposals are concrete and merit the most attentive consideration from all interested countries.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON POLAND, DRA, GULF

AU151541 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Georg Possanner report on an interview with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and "U.S. affairs specialist" in Vienna on 14 December]

[Text] Vienna--An intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland is "of course" ruled out by Prof Georgiy Arbatov, U.S. affairs specialist of the Kremlin and member of the Supreme Soviet. This was stated by Arbatov at a Vienna press conference of the Palme Disarmament Conference in reply to a question by DIE PRESSE. Asked whether this applied also to a "creeping invasion" in the form of military maneuvers, Arbatov replied that he did not know how the situation in Poland would develop, and the questioner would have to indulge in these "fantasies" himself. "I do not want to take part in such exercises of fancy."

In an interview granted on Sunday, Arbatov refused to comment on Poland altogether. Asked whether acceptance of state and party chief Brezhnev's latest proposal for a demilitarization of the Persian Gulf could lead to a partial or complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Arbatov said: "The Soviet troops were never dispatched to Afghanistan because of the situation on the Persian Gulf. It was never our intention to use Afghanistan as a springboard. That was another product of the imagination of those who wanted to heat up the situation in that region. At the same time, however, I believe that a normalization in this region could help a political solution of the Afghan problem."

Arbatov also said when the Soviet Union would pull out: "When Pakistan's attitude of confrontation vis-a-vis Afghanistan has given way to normalization, and the foreign interference in Afghanistan has come to an end--then we will withdraw our troops."

The situation in the Gulf is very tense owing to the naval presence of the Americans and the establishment of bases in the neighboring countries. Brezhnev's proposals were made to reduce the tensions, Arbatov said. He is of the opinion that at least in the Soviet Union, the appropriate climate for a disarmament process exists, while the climate in the United States rather tends to increased arms expenditures and rearmament. However, he concedes that the climate changed toward the end of the U.S. presidential election campaign as compared with its beginning. Eventually, the president-elect made arms control and readiness for peace his main arguments. This characterizes at least the subliminal mood in the population, he says.

Basically Arbatov is not very optimistic, however. He regards a further mounting of international tensions as possible. "We have arrived at a crossroads. Much for the coming years will depend on what happens in the next few months, and on what is done by the various countries, not least by the United States and the Soviet Union."

Asked specifically about SALT II and relations with the United States, Arbatov has only the following comment to offer: "It is not opportune to talk about that at this time."

KORNEYEV VIEWS ATMOSPHERE AT OPEC CONFERENCE

LD161534 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Andrey Korneyev commentary]

[Text] The conference of OPEC oil and petroleum industry ministers has opened on the Indonesian island of Bali. It is still too early to forecast the outcome of the conference. Perhaps it would be more appropriate for us to refer to the circumstances surrounding the atmosphere of this conference, and here one can distinguish three factors. First of all one should mention the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict.

The West and U.S. imperialism, while intensifying tension around this conflict, are primarily and before anything else safeguarding their interests which are closely linked with the interests of the international oil monopolies. The interests of those two major oil exporters and OPEC members, Iran and Iraq, have clashed. In this case, a suitable situation has been created for undermining this strong and influential organization from within. The neocolonialist strategists believe that differences inside OPEC are apt to prevent the alliance of the members of this organization within the framework of a unified front from confronting the oil monopolies' policy. Thus, this could consolidate the positions of big oil capitalism. This is the main way in which neocolonialism is using this conflict. It should be said that the OPEC member countries, or at any rate some of them, want to confront this line with their own plan of action. Venezuelan oil minister Humberto Calderon Berti stated just prior to the opening of the conference that the number one aim of the conference is to avoid any clash inside OPEC. Many of the Arab members support this attitude. The situation in the oil market is the second main factor which will decide the situation in which the Indonesia conference is being held.

It should be pointed out that the great reduction in oil exports from Iran and Iraq has been compensated somewhat by an increase in oil exports from Saudi Arabia. But despite this there is an increasing demand for oil compared with supplies from the major oil exporters. Oil prices are increasing. This situation has been exploited by the international oil monopolies for their benefit and they have begun to make deals on the spot market which reached $40 per barrel or more. It should be mentioned that the difference between the prices of crude oil exported by the OPEC countries used to be, depending on its quality, $30 to $37 per barrel.

At the same time the effects of the financial inflation which has swept the Western countries, the main oil consumers, have increased. Financial inflation, while rapidly marching on the oil exporters at a rate of not less than 10 percent a year, is reducing these countries' actual revenues from oil by the same proportion. In short, the situation in the capitalist international oil market suggests that it is likely that matters relating to increasing the basic prices of crude oil will be raised at the conference. At any rate the Indonesian oil minister, Dr Soebroto, and the representatives of Iraq and Qatar, have called for an increase in oil prices.

The third and last factor which determines the atmosphere of the current conference is the attitude of the main Western countries, the basic consumers of oil. This attitude is very clearly shown in the results of the Paris meeting of the representatives of the 21 countries which are members of the international energy agency, whose conference has just ended. The fact about this conference is that it was held to coincide with the OPEC conference. This fact by itself is indicative that the West intends to mount a semi-psychological attack against the oil exporters in order to show them the unity of the consuming countries. We should look from this viewpoint at the resolutions which will be taken at Bali. The Western representatives have stated that they will reduce the volume of their consumption during the first quarter of 1981 to 238 million tons compared with the 264 million tons which they had previously agreed. In Paris the intention of the Western countries to coordinate their policy in using their strategic fuel policy was also reaffirmed, in the knowledge that these reserves are available in some of the countries.

The coming events will confirm the implementation or the nonimplementation of these measures which were taken in the French capital. Now, there is one thing which is quite clear: These decisions which were taken on the eve of the OPEC conference cannot be regarded as anything but a means for bringing pressures to bear in order to confront the probable steps by the oil exporters to raise the prices of crude oil. Thus, one other thing also becomes evident: The OPEC members can pass the test successfully only if they pursue the path of understanding in coordinating their action.

MEDIA REPORT REAGAN CABINET APPOINTMENTS

First Appointments

LD161401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Appointments Announced"]

[Text] Washington, 12 Dec--U.S. President-elect R. Reagan has announced the first appointments to his cabinet here.

Caspar Weinberger is appointed defense secretary--he is vice president of the Bechtel Power Corporation. In former Republican administrations he has held the posts of director of the Office of Management and Budget and secretary of health, education and welfare.

Donald Reagan, a banker and head of the big finance firm Merrill Lynch, is appointed treasury secretary.

William F. Smith, the future president's personal attorney, becomes attorney general.

William Casey, leader of R. Reagan's election campaign, is appointed CIA director. Casey has served in American intelligence. In the seventies he was director of the Export-Import Bank, U.S. under secretary of state for economic affairs and chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All the appointments announced are subject to confirmation by the Senate in the new year, when the new Senate will meet.

Haig Appointment

LD162116 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec, TASS--New appointments were announced today in the administration of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Retired Supreme Commander of NATO Forces in Europe General Alexander Hiag was appointed secretary of state.

R. Donovan, a businessman from New Jersey and an old supporter of Reagan, was appointed secretary of labour.

Haig: 'Long Expected'

LD171118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The formation of the new U.S. administration is continuing. As news agencies report, President-elect Ronald Reagan has appointed Gen Alexander Haig to the important post of secretary of state. In the past Haig occupied several posts in the administration of President Nixon, including that of White House chief of staff and later supreme commander of Nato Armed Forces in Europe. The present appointment has been long expected: It was predicted. In particular, such influential figures in the Republican Party as Baker, Percy and Helms came out in favor of Haig.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON DRESSER LICENSE ANNULMENT

LD161247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "Behind a Curtain"]

[Text] In the last weeks of its term in office the Carter administration continues to give the world new confirmation of its adherence to the cold war. Acting on the direction of the White House, the U.S. Department of Commerce has announced the final annulment of the license granted to Dresser Industries for the supply of equipment to a plant manufacturing oil drill bits that has been built in the USSR.

The case involving the license to the Texas company Dresser Industries, which manufactures oil equipment, has become a classic inasmuch as it encapsulates the 4 years of the Democratic administration's to-ings and fro-ings in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations. In 1978 the National Security Council apparatus headed by Z. Brzezinski started squabbling with the State Department over the firm's decision to participate in the construction in the USSR of a plant for the manufacture of oil equipment. Of course, the opponents of the trade agreement cited as "decisive" arguments on "national security considerations." The Dresser Industries contract was annulled--apart from anything else as the USSR's "punishment" for so-called "violations of human rights." Several months later, after pondering the consequences of its decision, the administration gave the firm permission after all to participate in the joint venture.

And now, the new turn in the administration's economic strategy that was once billed as a "policy of conditioned flexibility." "This action," a company representative commented on the government's decision, "will have practically no effect on the Russians and will harm only America's interests in the spheres of trade, energy and foreign policy." American business has long viewed with disapproval the foreign trade policy of the administration, which supposes that U.S. exports "can be switched on and off like a light bulb" depending on the ups and downs of political life.

It is evident that such an approach on the part of the administration reinforces in other states the notion of the United States as an unreliable trade partner. Moreover the current decision eloquently characterizes too the political trademark of an administration which is already packing its bags.

"If you're going, go," says one of the rules of etiquette. It is precisely this that the administration, whose policy was decisively condemned by Americans at the ballot box, is reluctant to do. The ousted White House incumbents cannot leave the political scene without causing a scandal, however, petty, behind the curtain.

HEINZ CALL FOR AID TO AFGHAN REBELS HIT

LD171024 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 17 Dec, TASS--Member of the House of Representatives [as received] of the U.S. Congress John Heinz has made an instigative call to the government that it should continue deliveries of arms to the bandits who conduct from the territory of Pakistan counterrevolutionary activities against Afghanistan. In an article printed in the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR he writes that aid to the Afghan rebels meets to the utmost the interests of the United States.

This is far from being the only provocative call of such a type, which testifies to the dangerous course of the present American administration aimed at fanning up tension around Afghanistan and in the whole of south west Asia. [paragraph continues]

It is well known that counterrevolutionaries received a possibility to commit their criminal sallies against the Afghan people only thanks to the support and massive arms deliveries from abroad, primarily from the United States, China and Pakistan.

The enemies of the Afghan people resort to different subterfuges under the pressure of numerous public disclosures of interference from outside into Afghanistan's internal affairs. John Heinz cynically declares that American support of the so-called "rebels" should be carried out without "fanfares". The U.S., he writes, cannot ignore such consequences of the open support as retaliatory reaction.

AFGHAN POLITICAL SETTLEMENT ISSUE BEING IGNORED

LD170336 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Whenever there is talk about Afghanistan, Washington politicians start calling for a stop to Soviet military help to that country, yet the United States continues to do all it can to prevent this from happening. It keeps sending groups of terrorists to Afghanistan and is trying to impair the reaching of an agreement between Afghanistan and its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran. Why is it doing this? Nikolay Turkatenko explains:

This is a legitimate question to ask. It seems that it would be logical on the part of Washington to do all in its power to contribute to a political settlement of the situation developed around Afghanistan. This settlement alone could help create conditions for the withdrawal of Soviet troops the American leaders so much insist on. Yet Washington officials refuse to devote any serious consideration to the proposals made by the Afghan Government on 14 May. The proposals may be regarded as a realistic basis for negotiations. The Afghan Government, the proposal declares, is ready to negotiate a settlement provided an armed interference in the affairs of Afghanistan from the outside is stopped completely and guarantees are received from the Soviet Union and the United States regarding Afghanistan's integrity and independence as a nonaligned state.

Kabul also wants the United States to guarantee that it will end and will never resume its hostile subversive activity against Afghanistan. Once all these conditions are observed, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan will no longer be needed. Incidentally, even after a certain improvement of the situation in Afghanistan last summer the Soviet Union already pulled out some of its troops from that country. The decision on this score was announced on 21 June. In this case what makes the Washington politicians ignore the concrete proposals made by the Soviet Union?

The thing is that every step towards attaining a lasting political settlement on the conditions acceptable to all the sides would contribute to the consolidation of the policy of easing of tension. Every such step would lead to a betterment of the situation not only in Southwest Asia but elsewhere in the world. This is the thing most unwanted in Washington. The Carter administration has long lost its interest in the policy of easing tensions. The evidence of this is its new program of military buildup and the dispatch of large contingents of naval force to the Persian Gulf area. In short, there is a need to put an end to the fuss deliberately raised around Afghanistan. It is futile to continue whipping up tension or sending terrorist bands to Afghanistan and not letting that country reach an agreement with its neighbors. Those politicians in America who stick to this policy line must realize that it has absolutely no future.

During his recent friendly visit to India President Brezhnev gave a clear outline of a settlement of the questions around Afghanistan. He spoke about a goodneighborly agreement with the Afghan Government as the only realistic way. Such an agreement, the Soviet leader said, will pave the way for complete political normalization including the pullout of Soviet troops.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT BREZHNEV VISIT TO INDIA

Indira Gandhi Remarks

LD161622 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 16 Dec, TASS--India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi made a statement at the Indian Parliament on the results of the official friendly visit to India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

This was a visit to which both India and the USSR attached great importance, Indira Gandhi said. The visit was significant also because of international and regional situations.

We in India value our friendship with the Soviet Union which goes back to even before our independence. The friendship which has since developed is a multifaceted one which has benefited the peoples of the two countries and has contributed to world peace and stability. The socio-economic systems of our two countries are different, but we do share a common and abiding commitment to the strengthening of world peace.

It was a good augury that the Soviet president should visit India in a year which marks the silver jubilee of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation. The prime minister pointed out, President Brezhnev is an old friend of India and has been here in 1961 and 1973.

In many ways he has been the architect of the edifice of Indo-Soviet friendship.

We discussed a large number of questions, Indira Gandhi said further, especially those of direct concern to our countries. We both agreed on the need for a climate of peace and cooperation in our neighbourhood and for making determined efforts towards this end and by all concerned. For indeed, Indo-Soviet relations are not against any third country. It is a friendship that we both value greatly, and we are striving to maintain goodneighbourly relations. More than words, our deeds bear out the truth of this assertion.

On the bilateral side, Indira Gandhi stressed, our discussions were focused on the further strengthening of the cooperation between our two countries. An agreement on economic and technical cooperation which I signed with President Brezhnev provides a framework for this. The Soviet Union has agreed to cooperate with India in three very important sectors--power, coal mining and oil exploration. This is over and above the traditional cooperation in ferrous metallurgy, more specifically the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro and the erection of a new steel plant at Vishakhapantnam.

Our discussions on international relations, Indira Ghandi went on to say, covered the world situation in general and affairs in our region in some detail. On the Indian Ocean and on the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq, there was a close proximity of views.

Indira Gandhi expressed her government's view on the question of the situation around Afganistan, declaring in favor of a political solution of that question.

Both sides agreed that there is no alternative to a peaceful political solution to the problems in south west Asia as to other situations wherever they may arise. Indira Gandhi said that the Soviet leader expressed the hope that India would continue to play her constructive role in defusing the situation and in helping to find peaceful political solutions.

Dwelling on the situation in the Indian Ocean, Indira Gandhi denounced the escalation of foreign military presence in that basin. There is much activity in building existing bases and in acquiring new bases and facilities, she said. India demands that the entire Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace.

Indira Gandhi said that the great powers have special responsibility in bringing about general and positive improvement in relations on a global scale, and in this context the proposals made by President Brezhnev in his address to members of Parliament appear constructive and worthy of careful consideration.

The Soviet leaders are concerned with the new escalating tensions in Europe and the stalemate in central European disarmament negotiations. Members of Parliament will recall that the two world wars, the most devastating conflicts mankind has ever known, began on the European Continent. It is, therefore, imperative that peace prevails in Europe. The process of detente in Europe contributed to the acceptance of post-war realities and the promotion of mutual confidence and cooperation. We hope that the process will recover from its recent setbacks and will be strengthened and extended to other regions of the globe.

The visit of the Soviet president, the head of the Indian Government said in conclusion, has afforded us a valuable opportunity of reaffirming the strength and vitality of Indo-Soviet relations. These relations are based on trust and mutuality of interest and have therefore stood the test of time. Even though we may occasionally have different preceptions of some specific event, our friendship will prosper and we can continue to cooperate between ourselves and with other like-minded countries in our dedication to the maintenance and strengthening of world peace.

'Days To Remember'

LD161603 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Nikolay Polyanov dispatch: "Days the World Will Remember"]

[Excerpts] Delhi--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to friendly India is coming to an end. Behind us lie days filled with much state work; Soviet-Indian documents of enormous importance have been signed. This visit is already being called historic by Indian newspapers and television commentators and many foreign observers.

In brief, the Soviet and Indian leaders had something to talk about when they surveyed the state of international affairs at the conference table in Delhi. After all, our two countries are situated close to the region in question [the Persian Gulf and Middle East].

Of course, the West has been eyeing Delhi particularly closely in the past few days. This could be sensed from the nervousness with which U.S. and West European correspondents cometimes reacted to Leonid Ilich's meeting with the Indian leaders. Wild stories were circulated, like the one disseminated by AFP: The Soviet Union had allegedly urged the Indian leaders to aggravate relations with Pakistan. Or another, which proclaimed that the Soviet Union intends to "remain in Afghanistan" forever. Need it be said that there is not a shadow of truth in any of these falsifications. L.M. Zamyatin, the Soviet delegation's spokesman, said this most cinvincingly at a press conference in Delhi.

Your should have seen the disappointed faces of some Western correspondents gathered in the large smoke-filled hall when they realized that all their attempts to obtain "hot news for their newspapers" had no chance of succeeding. On the contrary: The Soviet Union's clear and consistent position affirms and reaffirms that it advocates detente in the Near East, in South Asia, in the Indian Ocean, everywhere in the world where tension is making itself felt. The attempts of some circles in the West to make the Afghan problem the touchstone in relations between the Soviet Union and India have proved to be attempts using unsuitable means.

The eminent Soviet guest explained quite definitely that some people in the West are brandishing the bogey of the "Afghan problem" and are using it as a political cudgel, as a pretext for military preparations by the United States and NATO in the Indian Ocean and throughout the world.

The East and the West now have a specific plan for overcoming the explosive situation in the Near East, South Asia and the Indian Ocean. I refer to that same "Brezhnev plan" set forth during the eminent Soviet guest's speech in the Indian Parliament and which Indian politicians and the press are now discussing so animatedly. There is every opportunity for implementing this plan. For that it is essential that the United States and its allies put an end to the "strategy of bases" in the Persian Gulf and adjacent regions. The threat or the use of force must be renounced once and for all. The status of the nonaligned states must be respected, as must their sovereign rights to their natural resources. The Indian Ocean must be turned into a zone of peace.

The immediate future will show how the Western capitals treat the new Soviet initiative. In India it has been welcomed most positively.

As a result of the constructive dialogue in Delhi, Soviet-Indian relations and the cause of defending and strengthening peace have been raised to a new level. Our two countries' public has every ground for rejoicing in this. The whole world is assessing favorably the new Soviet-Indian summit.

COMPARISON TO STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

A comparison of the item entitled "Reportage, Comment on Brezhnev Indian Visit" subtitled "Party, Government Statement" published on page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 15 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the unattributed report "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Surpeme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers: On the Results of the Visit to India by L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium" frontpaged by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 December 1980 reveals the following variations:

On page D 1, paragraph one, line one PRAVDA omits the dateline.

On page D 1, paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems. These relations....

On page D 2, paragraph six, line three PRAVDA reads: view that the meetings held in Delhi....

BRIEFS

CARGO FOR INDIA--Two large cargo vessels of the Black Sea shipping line have left Odessa and Ilyichevsk for India. They will deliver equipment for industrial enterprises: tractors, building machines and mineral fertilizers. Meanwhile, several Indian vessels are being loaded at the port of Ilyichevsk. The Soviet-Indian shipping line has existed for nearly 25 years. It begins at Black Sea ports. Since the beginning of this year, vessels from both countries serving this line have carried nearly 1 million tons of cargo, more than in previous years. [Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1800 GMT 11 Dec 80 LD]

MOSCOW CITES FALIN INTERVIEW WITH DER SPEIGEL

LD151130 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 14 Dec 80

[TExt] The former Soviet Ambassador to Bonn Valentin Falin, who is a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, has criticized the Western news media for carrying rumors about a possible Soviet invasion of Poland. Interviewed by the West German magazine SPIEGEL, he said the West is attempting to gain political capital on these speculations. On the one hand the West is making the impression it's against such an invasion, but on the other , it can say the Soviet Union has obeyed it and has not interfered in the Polish events. Valentin Falin has emphasized that the Soviet Union does not intend to interfere in the Polish affairs, and he voiced the confidence that Polish communists and all working people of Poland will find a way out of the (arisen) situation themselves.

POLISH OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET AID

LD162129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society is taking place in Poland. Our correspondent asked Stanislaw Wronski, the chairman of the Central Board of the society and a member of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to talk about tasks which this, one of the largest mass public organizations in the country, is setting for itself:

[Begin Wronski recording, in Polish fading into Russian translation] The situation in the country is leaving its mark on our activity, says Stanislaw Wronski. At the numerous meetings of our aktiv, we are subjecting our work to critical analysis. We would like to free ourselves of a certain amount of pomp and ceremony and get rid of formalism. Time is demanding great concrete action and efficiency, more simplicity in the search for new and interesting forms of activity.

The historic turning-point in the development of Poland which occurred in the postwar period is a strong argument in support of the path we have chosen, the path of socialism. It is also a convincing argument in support of Polish-Soviet friendship, because everything that Poland has achieved, it has achieved in interaction with and with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union.

Now, at this difficult time, the Soviet Union, as a true friend, has hastened to our aid. It is precisely such arguments which are our weaponry in the fight against the anti-socialist elements who are trying to cast doubt on self-evident facts. They are concentrating their fire on our mistakes and miscalculations which have been allowed to occur, without seeing and not wishing to see the forest for the trees.

And precisely at this moment, when people are asking what is the way out of this complicated situation, and where should one seek possibilities for further movement forward, we say together with intensive labor and organizational measures for economic stabilization; there is only one answer to this question; socialism and alliance with the Soviet Union!

We unite our actions with the efforts of the party and public organizations, creating a single front for the entire people in the struggle to consolidate the positions of socialism, said Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, in conclusion. [end recording]

CORRESPONDENT ON OVERCOMING POLAND'S PROBLEMS

LD161735 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Warsaw correspondent Viktor Alenichev dispatch]

[Text] Experts, numerous workers meetings and the new media are now debating what means could help Poland cope with her present difficulties. It's upon these means that the present day of millions of Poles as well as their future depends, as well as the atmosphere in the country and finally Poland's international prestige, won throughout the years of persevering effort under the people's government.

The country faces quite a few difficulties, and to remove them would not be that simple. Months of destabilization and strikes have upset the country's economy. It's not easy to make a new start, but steps are being taken in that direction. The PUWP and the government are doing all they can to put the national economy back on its normal tracks, and supply the population adequately with industrial goods and foodstuffs. The authorities have adopted the line for meeting fully the provisions of collective agreements. They are preparing and will soon submit to the parliament for consideration a 3-year plan for restoring the economic balance. The plan will be part of a development program drawn up for a longer period.

The implementation of these programs largely depends on the effort put into it by the workers. The recent full-scale meeting of the Central Committee of the PUWP has influenced favorably the social climate in the country. It also made a positive impact on the work in industry. The normal pace of work has been restored at many enterprises. The appeal of the builders of the power complex (Balhatov) has evoked broad response in Poland. The (Balhatov) builders called on the workers to ruthlessly rebuff the attempts to sow anarchy, and to maintain the high level of responsibility for the country's benefit.

(Juronim Dombrovskiy), a worker at a radio factory in Warsaw, has declared that the anti-socialist forces supported by the Western imperialist powers are trying to make advantage of the difficult situation in Poland. But these attempts will lead nowhere, he added. My fellow workers are of the same opinion and so are the absolute majority of my countrymen, (Dombrovskiy) said. Socialism, he went on, has taken deep roots on the Polish soil, and no one will succeed in pushing us off the road of socialist development. The workers of the radio factory, (Juronim Dombrovskiy) continued, reacted with great interest to the meeting in Moscow of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The participants in the meeting expressed certainty that the Polish communists, the working class and the rest of the people will overcome the difficulties and will ensure Poland's development along socialist lines. We, for our part, (Juronim Dombrovskiy) said, know that our party and people can rely on the solidarity and support of the fraternal socialist countries.

Examples of this support are quoted in the Polish press. The TRYBUNA LUDU has spoken highly of the fact that the Soviet Union is expected to give Poland economic aid worth $1,300 million next year. According to the newspaper the German Democratic Republic, Czehcoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania also announced that they will speed up and on many occasions will expand deliveries to Poland.

RESULTS OF EIGHTH ZSL CONGRESS SUMMARIZED

LD161308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw: The Eighth Congress of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] has closed. The decision adopted says in part that the ZSL recognizes the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party in state and society. The PZPR has a revolutionary ideology and sociopolitical concepts and has made great achievements in the active struggle for political and social rights for the overwhelming majority of our society. Within the framework of the National Unity Front, the ZSL together with the PZPR, the Democratic Party [SD] and other forces standing for socialism will act in the interests of strengthening the state system and the consolidation of all social forces.

The cooperation between the PZRP and the ZSL is the main condition for the implementation of the workers' and peasants' alliance. The two allied parties, the congress resolution notes, will jointly work out the main guidelines of agrarian policy and monitor their implementation. The delegates adopted an appeal to country dwellers. They call upon the working people to unite efforts to restore normal life and labor rhythm, and to be guided by a sense of responsibility of the destiny of the country. The congress called upon peasants to do everything necessary to increase the production of foodstuffs. The governing bodies of the party were formed. Gucwa was re-elected chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

PAPER BLAMES IMPERIALISM FOR POLAND'S TROUBLES

AU121703 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Dec 80 p 3

[V. Chernyshev article: "The Schemes of the Enemies of Socialist Poland"]

[Text] In history, this or that socialist country has repeatedly happened to experience difficult periods. The building of a new society is a complex process taking place under conditions of acute class antagonism between different socioeconomic systems. The old world does not surrender its positions without fighting. Imperialism strongly, and in an organized way, opposes the worldwide revolutionary process. Attempts are being made to "erode" the socialist states and to break their unity and cohesion.

Imperialism and its most reactionary circles are now trying to use for their anti-Polish and antisocialist purposes the difficulties that have been mounting in Poland, by the way to a significant extent as a result of imperialist subversive activity. Various means--the Western propaganda apparatus, pressure from outside, political, diplomatic and other factors, and various forms of assistance to antisocialist elements in that country--have been used to undermine the socialist social system, to eliminate the conquests of people's rule, to torpedo Poland's alliance with the USSR and other fraternal states, and to change the balance of forces in Europe and all over the world.

World imperialism would like to turn the Polish People's Republic into an "object" of its antisocialist activity, and this is the objective of the practical operations conducted by a very wide front of antisocialist forces--from American and other Western trade unions toeing the line of monopolistic capital, through the special services of NATO countries, propaganda radio centers such as Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and so forth, to various extreme rightwing, neofascist societies and other reactionary organizations that are "private" or semi-official in their character.

Purely domestic socioeconomic problems whose settlement lies within the exclusive competence of the state organs of the Polish People's Republic, the PZPR, the Polish workers class and the working people in that country, were used as an occasion and excuse for massive interference in the affairs of sovereign Poland.

As repeatedly noted in the press, on the path of its development Poland ran into complications that manifested themselves particularly acutely in the summer of 1980. The causes of the crisis were revealed at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Although the PZPR had invariably taken steps to develop the economy, to improve the living standards of the people and to settle social problems, at the same time mistakes, miscalculations and infringments upon the economic laws of socialism were committed.

All that resulted in a wave of strikes that rose in July and August and swept many voivodships in the country. Some critical voices even disregarded the enormous achievements attained by the Polish workers class, under PZPR guidance, in socialist construction under people's rule. The demands of the working people, aimed at the shortcomings and miscalculations incurred by the former leadership of the country, were not directed against the leading role of the PZPR in the life of society or against the principles of socialism. For this exact reason dialogues and talks, patiently and consistently conducted by the PZPR, were the main method to settle the conflicts.

Having analyzed the causes, nature and peculiar features of the crisis, the PZPR Central Committee traced ways out of the difficult situation and provided guarantees against future deformations in socioeconomic policy. Programs for change in all spheres of life--in the economy and in state construction--have already been worked out, or are continuing to be worked out on that basis.

At the same time the PZPR is doing its best to patiently win and consolidate confidence in the party of the workers class and in people's rule, to comprehensively improve ideological activity, to strengthen links with trade union, youth and other public organizations and nonparty working people, and at the same time to accomplish tasks aimed at the normalization of the situation in the country. And that situation remains complex. Production capacities are idling, the shortage of goods most asked for is increasingly acute, and unfavorable conditions are arising in the sphere of agriculture.

Certain circles are using the complex situation to further "fan the passions." As emphasized at the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, held recently in Warsaw, reactionary forces seeking to eliminate socialism in the country and to damage its international alliances have evidently been invigorated. It was noted at that forum of the republic's state power, that the utmost must be done to check the development of negative phenomena and to settle the most urgent problems. The main direction has also been indicated for efforts that are to be exerted by the PZPR and the state: United by the bonds of allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries, only socialist Poland is able to guarantee to the Polish people conditions for their sovereign existence and successful development, as well as safe and lasting borders. However, the attempts to directly or indirectly influence developments in the Polish People's Republic in such a way as to cause maximum harm to the cause of socialism are continuing to escalate.

The adversaries of independent socialist Poland, including some elements inside the country, have not given up intentions to use the existing difficulties--and they are deliberately doing their best to aggravate them--to undermine the confidence of the workers class and the working people in the leading role of the PZPR, that has always acted as the vanguard of Polish society.

The Polish press repeatedly pointed out that the activity of circles hostile to the Polish People's Republic and their inciting, undermining moves were increasing as this or that problem concerning Poland's internal life was settled. In addition to subversive and propaganda radio centers abroad, ever more uninvited "defenders" of the rights of Polish workers and of Polish sovereignty are joining in shaping moods in Poland. Thus, antigovernment activity in Poland is being financed through various "funds" in the United States and other Western countries. The list of such "funds" supplying large sums for those purposes includes the Bavarian Seidel Fund, the funds of the Volkswagen concern, of the American AFL-CIO Trade Union Federation and others. A special group has been organized within NATO for the "study of Polish events," and its functions cannot be reduced to "theory" alone.

West German revanchist "regional ethnic associations"--the "Silesian," the "Sudenten," the "East Prussian" and others--have concocted a fabrication about the "rebel Polish population of German origin" calling for the reunification of Germany in its prewar borders." Those who make inciting appeals have found full understanding amont the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Socialist Union [CDU-CSU] leaders, who then appealed for a demand to change the "political structure" in Poland and for territorial claims to it. The press has carried quite a few reports that various emissaries from the West infiltrated Poland under the disguise of "tourists," "businessmen," "journalists" and so forth. They established contacts with antisocialist elements, gave them material assistance, supplied them with advice and subversive recommendations.

In September, the European Parliament in Strassbourg ventured in a provocative way to discuss "human rights in Poland," and called for control over "some aspects of social life" in the Polish People's Republic. Such a posture of NATO states, who form the majority in that Parliament found support in Beijing that also offered generous advice of its own on what is to be done to undermine the positions of socialism in Poland and to break its unity with other fraternal socialist countries. Western media are now calling for the comprehensive consolidation and deepening of the opposition activity developed by antisocialist elements. At the same time, propaganda is being spread inciting the call for ever new unsubstantiated economic claims, although there is an awareness that those claims cannot be met and, as the press in the Polish People's Republic noted, are only aggravating the country's national economic situation that is difficult anyway. Such claims, TRYBUNA LUDU, PZPR Central Committee organ, emphasizes, not only do not smooth disproportions in wages, but accentuate them and increase tensions.

The events in Poland ever more acutely and topically pose the question of a watershed between those who strive for the normalization and improvement of the situation in the country, and those who oppose the settlement of complex problems, who create new difficulties on the path toward the stabilization and improvement of the economic situation and the social atmosphere. All internationalists, patriots of the socialist Polish state and their friends are on one side of the watershed, and ill-wishers, secret and open enemies--whatever their disguise--are on the other side. As far as the Polish working people and the country's workers class are concerned, they invariably emphasize loyalty to the ideas of socialism, being aware that the guarantee of Poland's sovereignty and independence and of its peaceful creative work lies in fraternal unity with the countries of the socialist community.

POLISH PRESS ATTACKS ON MOCZULSKI, KURON CITED

LD161509 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Dec 80 p 9

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Who's Who": "Irresponsible Nationalist? No, a Political Provocateur"; first three paragraphs are LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] The Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, which recently took place in Warsaw, adopted a decision entitled "The Party's Tasks in the Struggle for the Socialist Nature of the Renewal of Public Life." The plenum participants, as PZPR Central Committee First Secretary S. Kania stressed in his speech, unanimously noted the threat posed to the socialist system by the chaos in the national economy, the irresponsible use of strikes and the display of overt antisocialist activity and counterrevolution. In its appeal to the people, published after the end of the plenum, the PZPR Central Committee once again pointed out: "There are people in Poland who do not conceal their counter-revolutionary intentions. Let us foil their plans."

Who are they then, these people? Recently Polish press items have been replying to his question, and we bring two of them to readers' attention today.

In an article entitled "Counter to Polish Interests; In the Sphere of Political Adventurism," TRYBUNA LUDU, the PZPR Central Committee organ, writes in particular:

Nobody with any commonsense is interested in the continuation of political and economic destabilization in Poland, since the country and its difficult problems do not exist in an international political vacuum. And our political opponents in the centers for psychological warfare against the socialist states are well aware of this. Revanchist forces on the Rhine and in the Bavarian also rejoice at any complication in the renewal process begun by the Polish working class party. Every violation of Polish state interests makes them dream of a new "Drang Nach Osten."

On 11 November Western agencies spread the news that that evening "nationalist" groups of persons, assembled on Victory Square in Warsaw, shouted slogans superficially reminiscent of the old calls to struggle for independence but in essence anti-Soviet. The same day in Lublin similar antisocialist elements organized demonstrations directed against the country's state interests and its alliances, which guarantee the inviolability of Polish borders. Unfortunately these have been irresponsible groupings in our country--albeit small ones--which are exploiting the difficult situation in an attempt to juggle with our vital interests.

The illegal antisocialist organization--adventurist in nature and an anachronism in 20th-century Poland--with the high-sounding title of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland", must be ranked among those who in a period of internal tension are encroaching on Poles' moral and political unity. It officially came into being on 1 September 1979, though its organizers had been well known on the dissident scene before that, and their patrons and inspirers are well-known Western antisocialist and subversive centers.

The organizer of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" was 50-year-old Keszek Moczulski, once known as a publicist and historian. He was especially interested in the problem of the renaissance of German imperialism in the FRG.

Moczulski was also one of the organizers of another antisocialist grouping called the "Movement for the Protection of Human and Civil Rights." After a split in this movement, he created his own organization, the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," which he called a "party" and which in his opinion all antisocialist groupings like the "Social Self-Defense Committee" and the "Workers Defense Committee" should obey.

The "Confederation for an Independent Poland" did not arise spontaneously, as Moczulski tries to prove, calling himself the "leader of the militant opposition in Poland." This is very obvious from his correspondence with the so-called government-in-exile in London, headed by his "social acquaintance" Kazimierz Sabbat, and also from his links with certain NATO countries and rightwing FRG politicians, of whom formerly he was critical.

Moczulski has mounted a campaign over his "Confederation for an Independent Poland," which brings together only a few dozen people and has usurped the right to represent the traditions of the "struggle for independence, beginning with Koscuisko and Pilsudski and ending with World War II," in order to interest the Western anticommunist centers and obtain political and material assistance from them.

What political conceptions does Moczulski preach? The answer to this question can be found in his pamphlet, where he lays out the principles for struggle against the socialist system and the PZPR and for the seizure of power.

Calling for a fueling of the situation in the country and direct confrontation with the authorities, Moczulski pays no heed to the threatening consequences. What is more, he exploits certain historic dates, using them to launch anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns, and appeals to the patriotic sentiments of young people with no political experience. He camouflages his adventurism behind the phraseology of "liberation of the country."

No sensible Pole can read Moczulski's ideas without a shudder--his appeals for armed struggle and general uprising. And this is written by the man who at one time headed the History Department of the Warsaw weekly STOLICA and wrote of the restoration and reconstruction of Warsaw after the war. Some people may say that Moczulski is an irresponsible natioanalist blinded by anti-Sovietism. No--the typical features of a political provocateur can be seen in him.

Whom is J. Kuron Defending?

The Polish weekly ARGUMENTY published an article which exposes the activity of J. Kuron, one of the ideologists of the opposition organization "Workers Defense Committee." The article says that some of his publications are an attempt to create a social philosophy of "democratic" opposition, which he regards as a program, a kind of ideological manifesto of this antisocialist organization. In his works, published mainly in the West, Kuron tries to present himself as the "spiritual" father, "philosopher" and patron of the whole so-called "democratic opposition" in Poland, and also as its chief tactician and strategist.

Citing excerpts from the work "Ideological Principles," the weekly comes to the conclusion that many contradictory concepts and assertions can be found there. Kuron uses an incoherent and diffuse philosophy to propagate antisocialist views.

Analyzing J. Kuron's past, the weekly stresses that over the last 20 years he has done his utmost to discredit the basic principles of the existing system in Poland and, to achieve this aim, has used any available means, depending on the sociopolitical situation in the country.

It is easy to observe, the article notes, that Kuron is constantly seeking an appropriate social base for his own anticommunism and moreover never says that he opposes socialism. For tactical reasons this violent opponent of socialism does not overtly call his "philosophy" anticommunist. He is concerned not to lose his supposed "comrades in arms" among the social groups which support socialism today.

It must be noted that certain elements of Kuron's critique of our mistakes in the functioning of socialist democracy and management of the national economy take account of majority opinion. But is it really possible to believe that this critique by an enemy of socialism and his minions is working toward an improvement of our life when the goal of this crew's political activity is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland?

Only one conclusion presents itself, the article stresses. We are faced with a parasitical philosophical concept with regard to the working class. Exploiting the name of this class, the antisocialist forces are attempting to implement their own political aims, which do not correspond to the people's interests.

IZVESTIYA ON STAUNCH PZPR TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD171019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A Druzenko report: "World of the Worker From Warsaw"--First paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow voiced the conviction that fraternal Poland's communists, working class and working people would be able to surmount the difficulties which have arisen and ensure the country's further development on a socialist path. This idea pervaded the decisions of the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums. The reportage published below describes one of the Polish communists in whose staunchness and principledness the party's strength resides.

Warsaw--the sketch "A Knowledgeable Man" which IZVESTIYA published in June (issue No 151) contained the following words: "Siwak is well known. He is known by the 53 comrades who make up one of the Polish capital's best mixed construction teams. He is known in the construction and installation administration whose party organization secretary he has been continuously for 8 years now. He is known at the combine, and indeed how could people fail to know a man who--also for many years--has headed the housing allocation commission. Finally, he is known throughout the city as a member of the Warsaw party committee Bureau...."

This paragraph can--and must--now be continued since Siwak's renown has acquired an all-Polish demension, so to speak. At the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum he was elected as a candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee.

I phoned him, offered my congratulations, and agreed on a meeting. "Where we met last time, in the work superintendent's room, ok?" Siwak suggested.

And there he was, sitting back from his desk, his hands on his knees.

"The morning after the PZPR Central Committee plenum I came to work and looked round: Everyone was reading the newspapers, not even any 'good mornings' to be heard. I felt that people's interest, their interest in party affairs, was enormous. Rallying our ranks, fully implementing Lenin's principles in all party work--you cannot achieve that all at once, even if your decisions are the most correct ones. It is a long process," A. Siwak said, "and requires an enormous amount of persistent work from us all."

"It was very difficult," A. Siwak continued, "to give an objective assessment of the situation. The Warsaw construction workers did not break off their work but they had discussions, and very heated ones. After one discussion I talked with our joiner, Jacek. We have been constructing houses together for more than 10 years. And I heard him say: 'That's it, enough, I won't go to work...." [paragraph continues]

"I waited for him to have his say and then I asked: 'Can I say something now?' 'There's nothing you can do!' he shouted. 'You have known me for 30 years,' I said, 'it's not you, it's the others.' 'But surely the others aren't everyone. Do you think it isn't hard for me too? Perhaps harder than it is for you! Only you must understand: If everyone stops work then you will be punishing not those who are to blame but yourself and all of us.'

"Then we spoke about various things: the construction site, relationships in the collective, morality--morality as it is and as it should be. And how could we do otherwise if weakness, doubt and mistrust had taken hold of the man! And either he simply cooled down during our talk or else he understood something and regretted his hastiness. I can't say, I only know that he took his tools and went up to his work place. There, of course, he was not left in peace. They asked him: Well, did Siwak frighten you? And he answered calmly: 'We simply had a heart-to-heart talk.'"

There have been many such dramatic minutes when he has had to persuade people, argue until he was hoarse, to restrain others and himself. It was party work on what he called the foremost line. This work required both spiritual and physical effort. Sometimes this exertion reached the limit. He well remembers the day when it seemed he might not have enough strength.

"It was in September. I was going to an open party meeting. I knew that many nonparty people would also be coming to it. I knew that people expected me to produce clear words about everything that was happening. And to be honest, I could not find these words. I opened the meeting and I heard a voice which did not seem like mine, and I felt people had noticed. Suddenly I saw someone's hand raised in the hall. A man rose and said: 'I understand everything. It is hard for you, comrade secretary, and as a nonparty person I want to tell you that it is not the party which is to blame for what has happened but those who committed errors and extremes. But the party has been and remains our party, a workers party, and the people trust it and I trust it. That is why I want to become a member, to become a member today. So I ask you to regard this speech as my application to join the party....' These words immediately gave me back my bearings. And immediately Krzysztof (Maron)--a young boy, a fitter from my team, raised his hand as well and said, I also ask if anyone can give me a reference and discuss my application to join the party. That is how it was...."

That is how it was. I asked him what he considered the most important thing now, today. Smiling, Siwak unexpectedly replied: "That there should be nails, and that work should proceed."

Then, with a frown, he began speaking about labor discipline. To be honest, this is not the most rewarding of topics in Poland at the moment. But that's the way Albin Siwak is: He speaks his mind in any situation, irrespective of whether this pleases anybody or not. And in his opinion, there is no more important or more necessary topic, because the situation in each collective can be normalized and production rhythm can be created in every sector only when in every working person a sense of responsibility for the common cause is backed up by discipline, and conscious discipline at that.

There's no need to mention this in his team. In September, October, November and December it has worked, and is continuing to work smoothly and rhythmically; this can easily be seen from the way the appearance of the multistory blocks it constructs has changed. But unfortunately that is by no means the situation everywhere. Of course, there are objective difficulties as well, but the strengthening of discipline also constitutes a considerable reserve.

Albin Siwak spoke of this in forthright terms at the recent congress of construction workers' sector trade union. His speech was pointed and principled, and he was even afraid the delegates might not take his words the right way--he was no longer speaking of improving the pay system, although he did touch on that, but speaking first and foremost of discipline and the need to ensure that order was restored on every construction site, that people worked with maximum efficiency during worktime. It turned out that his fears were misplaced: People agreed with him. And they not only agreed, they elected him first as a member of the sector trade union's main board, and then as deputy chairman.

Siwak stressed: This was "on a voluntary basis." He explained that he can do more while he remains a team leader directly involved with people and production. I asked how the team members viewed the expansion of his duties. "I consulted with them first. They said that when I have to leave on important business--and this business is regarded as important--that would be all right, they would cope themselves."

They are coping. It is harder for Siwak. He is so much busier that even his free time is spoken for minute by minute. When party meetings are held in Warsaw's primary organizations, he attends many of them and delivers speeches as a candidate member of the Central Committee. When a conference is held at the ministry on questions of improving the planning of and incentives for construction workers' activity, he regards it as important to be there. When colleagues from the Katowice City invite him to speak on complex issues of the trade union movement, he goes along because his voice and personal prestige will be needed in the debate that is bound to occur.

All this, along with the everyday concerns of a team leader, is his life today. The result of his activity as team leader--swift, good-quality, beautiful construction work--is visible and obvious. The results of his current work as a public figure are also important. He is devoting himself utterly to this work, for he realizes that in the present difficult situation it is the activeness of each communist that must maintain and consolidate the PZPR's strength, which lies in an indissoluble connection with the working class and the working people.

Its strength also lies in the steadfastness of people like team leader Albin Siwak, those who always remain in the front line, even in the most difficult moments.

KOMSOMOL GREETS POLISH STUDENTS CONGRESS

LD170955 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Greetings to Friends"]

[Text] The Komsomol Central Committee has sent greetings to the third congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, which states:

Dear friends:

On behalf of Komsomol members and all young men and women of the Soviet Union the Komsomol Central Committee sends ardent fraternal greetings to the third congress of the Socialist Union of Polish Students and wishes all its delegates and participants successful and fruitful work.

Soviet and Polish youth are linked by ties of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation. We revere and are augmenting the revolutionary and combat traditions of the Polish and Soviet peoples and bear aloft the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism. Following the path laid by October, the peoples of the Soviet Union, Poland and the other socialist countries have transformed the dreams of humanity's best minds about freedom and justice into the reality of the socialist society. The victory in the Great Patriotic War has confirmed convincingly that socialism is indeed the reliable bulwark of peace, democracy and social progress.

Socialist society provides the next generation with limitless opportunities for education, harmonious development and inspired, creative and free labor. The students in our countries aim to become comprehensively trained specialists, to gain a deep grasp of Marxist-Leninist theory, the riches of world culture and vocational skills and to make fullest use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution for the good of the national economy.

Every year sees the strengthening of the indissoluble ties of fraternal friendship between Soviet and Polish youth, the improvement of the forms of all-round cooperation and the deepening and enrichment of this cooperation. A deep interest in each other's successes, the fruitful exchange of experience, sincerity and cordiality characterize the relationship between our youth unions. Cooperation on the international arena is also developing successfully. The youth of our countries and the student body are struggling actively for peace, detente and the unity of the international progressive youth movement, and against the forces of reaction and war.

We are firmly convinced that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the Komsomol and the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, between students and all Soviet and Polish youth will continue to strengthen and develop in the future.

We express the assurance that Polish youth, rallied in the ranks of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, will--under the PZPR's leadership--devote all its strength to the task of further strengthening socialist building and will combine its efforts on the basis of the decisions of the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums.

We wish you, dear friends, fruitful work and successes in your labor, studies and sociopolitical activities in the name of People's Poland's prosperity and of peace and socialism.

Long live the fraternal, inviolable friendship and unity between the CPSU and the PZPR, and the peoples and youth unions of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic!

Long live the socialist union of Polish students!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] Komsomol Central Committee

HONECKER REPORT ON MOSCOW MEETING CITED

LD161147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 80 p 4

["Responsible Policy"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow has shown with new power the high level of responsibility on which socialist countries approach the problems of international politics, the securing of universal peace and continuing detente, declared E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of GDR, as he met here with the leaders of the GDR political parties which are members of the National Front.

The latest events, he said, have confirmed the topicality of the proposals on disarmament and normalization of the international situation which were made at the Warsaw Treaty member-states Political Consultative Committee's May conference. They have a positive influence on the fortunes of the European peoples and other continents because they correspond with the vital interests of all peoples.

In unity with the Soviet Union, socialist countries will continue their active contribution to the normalization of the international climate, the strengthening of peace and the continuation of detente.

However, one must bear in mind that today in international life negative tendencies are stronger than before. The contemporary situation, said E. Honecker, demands a higher vigilance with regard to the aggressive intentions of imperialist forces and the attempts of reaction to do damage to the stands of socialist countries, developing states and national liberation movements. Only the united efforts of all states and peoples who are interested in peace, security and cooperation can safeguard the affirmation of detente as the leading trend in international developments.

The meeting in Moscow once again made it clear that socialism and peace are indivisible. The stronger socialism is, the better it is for the cause of peace, the fewer chances there will be for the attempts of imperialism to strengthen confrontation and tension. States of the socialist community will apply all their efforts to strengthening the unity and cohesion of their fraternal alliance on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and mutually profitable cooperation founded on equality of rights.

E. Honecker remarked that the participants in the Moscow meeting expressed their conviction that communists, the working class and workers of fraternal Poland will know how to overcome the difficulties that have arisen and to safeguard the further development of their country on the socialist path. The People's Republic of Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people can count on the firm fraternal solidarity of the GDR and other Warsaw Treaty states, he emphasized.

Leaders of the political parties of the GDR assessed highly the significance of the Moscow meeting and expressed their full unanimity with the evaluation of its results by the SED Central Committee Politburo. They pointed out that citizens of the GDR see their most urgent task in safeguarding universal peace and detente and in the struggle for effective disarmament.

PRAVDA NOTES MITTAG REPORT TO SED PLENUM

LD171113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "SED Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Dec--G. Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered the SED Central Committee Politburo's report on the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state at an SED Central Committee plenum held here.

The further strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, he emphasized, is at the center of attention in all the SED's foreign policy activity. This fraternal alliance is based on a strong foundation--close cooperation and interaction in all spheres of life, unity of ideologies and strengthening economic collaboration.

The report evaluates highly the results of the Moscow meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries. That meeting confirmed once again with special force, the speaker said, that the socialist community countries firmly and unswervingly pursue a policy aimed at strengthening world peace and continuing detente. The Soviet peace initiative and proposals advanced at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee serve as a concrete basis for real steps toward normalizing the international situation and toward disarmament. A conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, a proposal on whose speediest convocation was submitted at the Madrid meeting, could be an important milestone on this path.

The report emphasizes that the GDR, proceeding from the principles of socialist internationalism, is developing fraternal cooperation with Poland. It expresses confidence that the PZPR and the working class and people of Poland will surmount the crisis in the country in the interests of socialism and peace. In their efforts the PZPR and the Polish people can always count on the fraternal solidarity and support of the SED and the GDR.

Recently, G. Mittag pointed out, the international situation has become still more complex and tense. This responsibility is borne by the most reactionary imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists who side closely with them. The adventurist designs of imperialism and reaction are evidenced by NATO's dangerous plans to deploy new types of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, by the so-called new U.S. nuclear strategy and also by the continuing imperialist interference in other countries' internal affairs. This adventurist policy is countered by the consistent peace-loving course of the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist community countries.

Concerning relations between the GDR and the FRG, the speaker said that they are developing on the basis of the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence. Our policy regarding the FRG, he emphasized, is a consistent part of the Warsaw Pact states' concerted policy aimed at ensuring reliable peace.

The report notes the great successes scored in the GDR in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. The country's economic potential has grown, and the working people's well-being has been enhanced. The creative initiative of the republic's working people during the socialist competition which has been mounted for a fitting greeting for the 10th SED Congress is one of the chief foundations of these achievements.

The GDR's close cooperation with the other CEMA countries on the basis of socialist economic integration is an important link in the further development of the country's national economy. The program of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and the GDR through 1990 and also the coordination of national economic plans between the GDR and the other CEMA countries in the period 1981-1985 are of special significance.

G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, delivered a report at the plenum on the draft of the GDR's national economic development for 1981.

The plenum endorsed both reports and also the draft laws on the national economic plan and the state budget for 1981.

BCP DOCUMENT ENDORSES MOSCOW SUMMIT ASSESSMENT

LD161353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Confidence"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Dec--The BCP Central Committee Politburo fully supports the assessment of the present-day international situation made at the Moscow meeting of party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries, reads a report disseminated here today on a session of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

The document emphasizes that Bulgaria, in close unity with the fraternal socialist countries, will continue to take an active part in implementing a constructive policy of peace, security, detente and cooperation among states and peoples throughout the world. Bulgaria will continue the struggle to curb and end the arms race, which is constantly being fueled by reactionary imperialist circles, and to make real progress in the sphere of disarmament.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo, the report emphasizes, expresses firm confidence that the PZPR, the Polish working class and the entire Polish people will do everything possible to overcome the present complex crisis in the country's political and economic life in the interests of socialism in Poland itself and in the interests of the unity of positions of the countries of the socialist community--the chief factor of peace and social progress on earth.

ACZEL HEADS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

Met by Demichev

LD141954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] A Hungarian delegation, headed by Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today to take part in the work of the 17th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation.

The delegation was met at the airport by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; and Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Cultural Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meets Zimyanin, Departs

LD161652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Summary] The 17th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation ended its work in Moscow today.

"The delegations at the session were headed by Demichev, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, and Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"A protocol on the results of the session's work was signed today. A meeting between Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Hungarian delegation headed by Comrade Aczel was held in the building of the CPSU Central Committee. In a warm and comradely atmosphere issues of further strengthening all-round Soviet-Hungarian cooperation were discussed.

"The Hungarian delegation, headed by Comrade Aczel, left for home today. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Demichev and other officials."

BAYBAKOV SIGNS SOVIET-HUNGARIAN TRADE PROTOCOL

LD161351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Coordination of Plans"]

[Text] A protocol on the results of the coordination of state plans between the USSR and Hungary for the years 1981-1985 was signed in Moscow 11 December.

The realization of the results of the coordination of plans in 1981-1985 will make it possible to increase by 50 percent the volume of mutually advantageous commodity turnover between the two countries compared with 1976-1980. It will exceed R34 billion. Such growth in commodity turnover has been made possible thanks to the realization of the main provisions of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration and the long-term program for the development of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and Hungary in 1981-1985. Cooperation in the leading sectors of machine building and the chemical and pharmaceutical industry will expand particularly on the basis of production specialization and collaboration. The protocol was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and by L. Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

SFRY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TRADE PROTOCOL

LD141104 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1735 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS)--Trade and economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is developing successfully. The volume of joint supplies worth $14 billion outlined in the agreement covering the 1976-80 period will be overfulfilled and will amount to more than $17 billion, a TASS correspondent was told by Ante Zmijarevic, first deputy director of the Yugoslav Federal Institute for Social Planning. Today he signed in Moscow a protocol on the development of economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia for the 1981-85 period.

Zmijarevic noted that the turnover between the two countries doubles approximately every 5-year plan period. This is the best evidence of the fruitfulness of economic ties between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

In accordance with the signed protocol it is planned to reach in the next 5-year plan period a volume of mutual turnover worth about $30 billion, Zmijarevic continued. It is planned in the document not only to increase the size of the trade between the two countries but also to improve it qualitatively.

It is proposed that there will be a further expansion of cooperation in production specialization and coproduction, where the existing possibilities are far from exhausted. Yugoslav enterprises supply, in particular, units and components for Soviet motor vehicles which are in turn sent to Yugoslavia. In the next 5-year plan period it is planned to develop coproduction in machine-tool construction, radio electronics, the chemical industry and in the production of walking excavators.

Cooperation is continuing in the traditional trade with energy-convertible materials and with raw materials. The Soviet Union will continue to supply Yugoslavia with oil and gas. In turn Yugoslavia exports nonferrous metals, aluminum and other raw material products to the USSR.

Zmijarevic noted that cooperation with the Soviet Union in the construction of a number of big national economy projects in Yugoslavia is playing an important role. For our part we are interested in the further participation of Yugoslav builders in the construction of hotels and other projects in the Soviet Union. This cooperation yields good results.

The Soviet Union will continue to occupy first place in the trade turnover between Yugoslavia and other countries, Zmijarevic concluded.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL MEETS KATUSHEV, BUGAYSEV

LD141002 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Konstanin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Ante Zelic, president of the SFRY Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, at the latter's request. Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union, also took part in the talks. In the talks between Boris Bugayev, minister of civil aviation of the USSR, and Ante Zelic, which took place in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, questions of the further cooperation of the two countries in air transportation were discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PONOMAREV VISIT TO FRANCE

Meeting With Senate President

LD161626 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec (TASS)--A meeting was held here between the delegation of the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, headed by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, CPSU Central Committee secretary, Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Boris Ponomarev, and President of the Senate of France Alain Poher.

During the meeting held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides examined questions of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French Senate in the struggle to consolidate peace and security, for a further development of the international detente and for an end to the arms race. This meeting was followed by a meeting of the Soviet delegation with the group of the Franco-Soviet friendship in the Senate.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD162130 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec, TASS--Here a meeting took place between alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, head of the delegation of the Commissions on Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers Boris Ponomarev and the French Foreign Minister Jean-Francois Poncet. The meeting was attended by Soviet Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko.

TASS, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY SIGN ACCORD

LD161630 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The Hague, 16 Dec, TASS--The signing was held here today of an agreement on cooperation in the field of information exchange between the TELEGRAPH AGENCY OF THE SOVIET UNION (TASS) and the DUTCH ANP NEWS AGENCY. The agreement was signed by TASS General Director Sergey Losev and the ANP General Director Karel van Ditshausen. The signing ceremony was attended by Soviet Ambassador to the Netherlands Vasiliy Tolstikov.

The sides agreed that the exchange of news services between them will be carried out in the spirit of mutual professional cooperation. This is the first agreement in the history of the relations between the two agencies in the field of exchange of news services.

SWEDISH GROUND FORCES INSPECTOR ENDS VISIT

LD151001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ended"]

[Text] A delegation of Swedish Ground Forces led by Brigade Gen (B.Kh. Zikerman), inspector of tank troops, has completed an official visit to the Soviet Union. The Swedish guests visited the Marshal of the Soviet Union R.Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops, familiarized themselves with the personnel's way of life in one of the red banner Baltic Military District's units and toured the sights of the Hero City of Moscow and the city of Riga. The delegation laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall and visited the Salaspils memorial complex in the Latvian SSR. On 21 November Brigade Gen (B.Kh. Zikerman) and his retinue of officials left Moscow for home.

PARALLELS DRAWN BETWEEN NATO, NAZI STRATEGY

LD111709 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 80 p 3

[Ernst Genri article: "NATO Against Europe"--capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] That NATO is an aggressive military organization hampering the establishment of lasting peace in Europe is realized today not only by people in the socialist and developing countries but also by many people in the West. Nor is it any secret that NATO's armaments are now increasing with every passing month and virtually with every passing week. But what are NATO headquarters STRATEGIC plans on our continent? What is it preparing for?

Circles close to NATO headquarters usually declare that its whole strategy boils down to just one thing: defense. The claim is that the NATO generals think only of how to defend themselves against the "lightning offensive" against West Europe supposedly being planned by the Warsaw Pact states, and of how to protect West Europe from a Soviet tank "breakthrough" across the Rhine and a march to the Atlantic--from the terrible "Soviet threat."

For years the capitalist world's mass media have been loudly going on about this. Entire books resembling fantasy novels are published on this same theme. But as a rule, silence is maintained regarding what the Atlantic generals themselves are really planning. However, NATO's policy makes its military strategy pretty clear.

Back in the fifties, at the height of the cold war, something was learned of NATO's true intentions, at least in central Europe. Data percolated to the press regarding a plan by NATO and revanchist forces for making a dash to the east at a convenient opportunity and delivering a number of blows against the socialist countries. It was primarily a matter of breaking through to Berlin, Prague and Budapest.

I recall that in August 1960 one French newspaper featured an interview with two Bundeswehr officers who had gone over to the GDR--Major (Vintser) and Captain von (Gliga), former adjutant to General (Kammguber), commander of the FRG Air Force. (Vintser) disclosed that in an attack on the GDR NATO would seek primarily to cut the Warsaw Pact members off from one another.

To this end it was planned to "use" neutral Austria's territory. The following operations were planned. The aggressors' first army group would go over to the offensive by advancing along the GDR's southern border to the Oder-Neisse line. In this way it was proposed to cut the GDR off from Czechoslovakia. Then, turning northward, in the direction of Frankfurt an der Oder and Berlin, the group was to cut the GDR off from Poland also.

Meanwhile the second army group, advancing along the border between Czechoslovakia and Poland, was supposed to surround Czechoslovakia, invade Hungary, and cut the latter off from Czechoslovakia and Poland. Meanwhile the NATO fleet was to attack the north coast of the GDR, near Rostock and the Oder Estuary. The GDR would be "surrounded," or at least that was the presumption according to the plan of (Hooyzinger), the Hitlerite general who headed the Bundeswehr command and later became head of the planning committee at NATO headquarters.

Much water had flowed under the bridge since then. People have come to their senses after World War II, but they are now, once again, looking at the future with concern. Has NATO headquarters abandoned its adventurist schemes in the course of time?

All the indications are that it has not. Of course, the particular dispositions have been repeatedly varied, corrected and supplemented since then. Weapons change and military matters do not mark time. But the ESSENCE of NATO strategy in Europe clearly remains the same to this day: Its spearhead is aimed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Hence the NATO command's latest ideas the plan to deploy American Pershing II nuclear missiles in the West European countries, the plans for the massive stockpiling of cruise missiles, the plans for using neutron bombs and paralyzing nerve gases, the plans for constructing new airfields in the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Italy and Greece....

Hence also the holding of military exercises in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, the plan for using the Rapid Deployment Force, the constant increase in NATO countries' military spending, and so on.

What is the purpose of all this? To strengthen the defenses of the Western countries, which no one has any intention of attacking? No, to secure unconditional military superiority for the NATO forces in Europe, which are preparing for aggression against the socialist states.

Hence also, in the final analysis, the latest American military doctrine of "limited"--that is, in reality unchecked--nuclear war, a doctrine announced to the unceasing clamor of phrases about the "Soviet threat" and the "defense of Western democracy." Everything has the same basic aim. The official policy of Washington and its allies continues to directly follow the strategy for the European theater of military operations elaborated at NATO headquarters.

Truman and Dulles, who founded NATO and began the arms race, are long gone. But their heirs still are following the same course, except that it is steered with still greater obstinacy, with still greater aggressiveness, and with a still greater--by a factor of 10--outlay of funds.

The unchanged nature of the NATO generals' strategy is also indicated by the current disposition of the bloc's forces in central Europe. Two NATO army groups are concentrated there: Army Group North along the GDR's borders and Army Group Central near Czechoslovakia's borders. These armies' forward units are 60-70 km from the socialist countries' borders, are constantly kept at a high level of combat readiness, and can be reinforced with American troops transported across the ocean.

Many thousands of NATO tanks and warplanes are currently deployed there. Some 80 percent of all the delivery vehicles for NATO nuclear weapons in Europe are concentrated in the central Europe region. And it is there that it is planned to deploy the lion's share of the new American medium-range missiles.

On the left flank NATO Armed Forces are deployed in the Baltic Sea region, while plying the right flank (the Mediterranean region) is the U.S. 6th Fleet, which is not formally part of NATO but operates in close contact with the alliance's command.

Taken together, it all represents, as it were, an unbroken rampart running across the entire European Continent and primarily opposing the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, but not only those countries.

According to the aggressor's scheme, the road to Berlin and Prague also takes their troops to Warsaw. Of course, silence is also maintained about this. But the campaign mounted recently in the West--by the West German revanchists in particular--against the Polish socialist state sheds a pretty clear light on NATO headquarters' covert calculations in this sector also.

Something else is clear too. The operations against Berlin, Prague, Budapest and Warsaw, and also in the Black Sea salient (near Greece and Turkey), constitute only the first part of the NATO strategists' planned campaign. Its true main goal in the event of war is Moscow.

Thus the North Atlantic bloc's "ideas" have indeed essentially not changed compared with the fifties.

What are all these strategic dispositions reminiscent of?

There can be no doubt. This all resembles only too clearly a new, modernized version of the plans of Hitler's Wehrmacht for the offensive against Eastern Europe. First the attack on Czechoslovakia, then the attack on Poland, and after that the attack on the Soviet Union.

As already mentioned, the NATO command is now having to rethink a great deal. But the essence is the same. It is perfectly clear that the current "Atlantic" generals are learning from Keitel, Jodl and Goering. It is noteworthy in this connection that a West German general is invariably appointed commander in chief of NATO's Armed Forces in central Europe. The post is currently held by Bundeswehr Gen Ferdinand von Senger und Etterlin, son of a well-known Nazi general.

But how long can NATO pursue its aggressive policy without confronting the world with the direct threat of catastrophe? That question is important not just to computers, but to everybody, especially every European. One spiral after another, one twist after another in the arms race, one billion after another in military budgets, one "superweapon" after another, new anti-Soviet fantasies each week. And this at a time when the socialist powers are doing everything in their power to reach agreement and strengthen detente! Dulles, originator of the cold war, once called this dance on the edge of the abyss "brinkmanship." But not even the imperialist acrobats can engage in brinkmanship indefinitely.

It is true that it is not they who now dictate the course of history. Let us recall the past once again.

Europe's peoples were unable to avert World War I. The working class was not yet prepared for a resolute struggle for peace and the world was in the imperialists' hands. The Soviet Union did all it could to prevent World War II, but at the time it was the only socialist state in Europe, and fascism caught Europeans unawares. Today the correlation of forces on earth has changed so much that it is not for NATO generals to decide the fate of Europe.

But it is not just necessary for ordinary honest people to be aware of their strength. Sensing their responsibility and potential, they must now embark in all countries on an active struggle for detente: the struggle that has to be won if the 20th century is not to end worse than any previous century.

ZAGLADIN ADDRESSES SAN MARINO CP CONGRESS

LD071944 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] San Marino, 7 Dec, TASS--The second day of the work of the Tenth Congress of the San Marino Communist Party, being held at the Palace of Congresses, has been devoted to the discussion of the main report. Noting the important role, which is played by the San Marino communists in governing the country jointly with other left parties, the delegates point to the need of invigorating and enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the San Marino Communist Party which is in the front ranks of the progressive forces of the country and which enlists the efforts of the popular masses for transformation of society in the interests of progress and socialism.

Messages of greetings to the congress were delivered by representatives of other political parties of the republic, foreign delegations.

Head of the Soviet party delegation Vadim Zagladin conveyed warm greetings and wishes of successful work to the Tenth Congress of the San Marino Communist Party from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, to the stormy applause of the delegates. The Soviet communists, the speaker said, keep an attentive and interested eye over activities and accomplishments of the San Marino Communist Party and all democratic forces of the republic. The left democratic leadership of San Marino is proving in deed that it is possible to fight crisis phenomena only by resting upon the people's support, defending and upholding the people's interests.

The head of the Soviet party delegation dwelt from the rostrum of the Palace of Congresses on preparations of the CPSU, of the Soviet people as a whole for the 26th CPSU Congress, drawing the attention of those present to the fact that activities of the Soviet state and our party will continue [to] be keynoted by the struggle for peace which has been and remains the lasting value of the whole of mankind. Consolidation of peace, preservation and the deepening of the process of detente, he said, is one of the most important factors which ensure the success of the struggle waged by the communist and workers' parties, by the national-liberation movements, all revolutionary and progressive forces.

The USSR, true as it is to its internationalist duty, starting from October 1917 has always been supporting peoples which are subjected to aggression and pressure from imperialism, and intends to continue conducting exactly such honest and revolutionary line, the speaker said.

The USSR extensively develops cooperation between states, thus making an important substantial contribution to the cause of peace and detente, he said. The Soviet Union's relations with the Republic of San Marino are advancing forward in a positive way, in full accordance with the Helsinki Accords which bear the signatures of both states.

In conclusion, the head of the Soviet party delegation has said that the CPSU attaches great significance to consolidation of fraternal links with the San Marino Communist Party and to development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of San Marino, which, undoubtedly, serves the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

TURKISH TRADE DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS IN MOSCOW

TA091104 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] The Turkish delegation, which is in Moscow for talks on the new trade protocol to be signed with the Soviet Union, is continuing contacts there. A list of items to be traded between the two countries is being determined at the talks being held between the Turkish delegation headed by Ozger Atak, the exports director general of the Commerce Ministry, and officials from the Soviet Ministry of Trade. Increasing and diversifying trade between the two countries are also being discussed at the talks. New trade protocols covering a year-long period will be signed between Turkey and the Soviet Union at the end of the talks that are expected to last 3 weeks.

CYPRUS-SOVIET TRADE OFFICIALS SIGN PROTOCOL

NC091147 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 9 Dec 80 p 8

[Text] The Cypriot trade delegation has returned from a visit to the Soviet Union where the implementation of the trade agreement signed on 24 November 1976 was reviewed and views exchanged on the further development of bilateral trade.

The negotiations have resulted in a signed trade protocol which, among other things, provides for increased exports in 1981 to the USSR of Cyprus products such as wine, raisins, citrus fruits, canned produce, leather goods, clothing and footwear.

The trade protocol was signed on behalf of the Cyprus Government by Alekos Koupparis, director of trade at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The other members of the delegation were N. Rodhas, director of the Wine Products Council and A. Petrondhas, senior trade officer at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN HOSTAGE SITUATION

Raja'i on Reply to U.S.

LD161824 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Dec, TASS--A draft of Iran's final reply to the United States concerning the release of the American hostages will be handed to Ayatollah Khomeyni for approval later today, Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i said after a nighttime session of the Iranian Government. He said that after the reply was announced the release of the hostages would depend solely on the American Government.

Khomeyni Approval of Reply

LD170010 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 16 Dec, TASS --Iran's Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i and State Minister for Administrative Affairs Behzad Nabavi were received today by Ayatollah Khomeyni. They submitted to Ayatollah Khomeyni for endorsement Iran's final answer to the United States concerning the question of the release of American hostages.

After the meeting the prime minister said that Ayatollah Khomeyni had approved the answer that is based on terms acceptable for Iran. The answer will be convened to the American side through the Government of Algeria which acts as mediator between Iran and the USA in solving the question of the hostages.

COMPOSITION OF NEW MAURITANIAN GOVERNMENT NOTED

LD161058 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec, TASS --According to reports from Nouakchot, formation of a civilian government of Mauritania has been announced in its capital. The 17-man cabinet is headed by Ahmed Ould Bneijara. Lieutenant-Colonel Sumare Silman was appointed secretary of state for defence, Mohammed Eli Mooktar Ould Zamel--foreign minister, Ibaham Ould Mohammed Lagaf--minister of internal affairs and Ahmed Ould Zein--minister of economy and finances.

The military National-Salvation Committee, said its Chairman Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala will continue controlling the government's activities till full formation of democratic institutions. The draft new constitution will be submitted for a nation-wide referendum.

The military National-Salvation Committee has been in power in Mauritania since July 1978.

CHERNENKO HEADS DELEGATION TO CUBAN CP CONGRESS

Departs Moscow

LD150942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (TASS)--A CPSU delegation left Moscow today for Havana where it will take part in the work of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The delegation is headed by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Nikolay Kirichenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Odessa Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party; and Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; and by other officials.

Julio Puerta Quiroga, charge d'affaires of the Republic of Cuba in the USSR, also saw the delegation off.

Arrives in Cuba

LD160310 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0230 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Havana, 16 Dec (TASS)--A CPSU delegation headed by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived for the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

The delegation includes V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.K. Kirichenko, first secretary of the Odessa Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

At Jose Marti Airport in Havana the delegation was given a cordial, fraternal welcome by Raul Castro, first deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, and by Severo Aquirre de Cristo, Cuba's ambassador to the USSR.

Meeting the delegation were: V.I. Vorontnikov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, and the staff of the USSR Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Cuba.

BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS USSR

Arrival in Moscow

LD121601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A delegation from the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Federative Republic of Brazil headed by Flavio Portela Marcillo, the chamber's president, arrived in Moscow on 8 December on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Meets With Shevardnadze

LD142034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, received today a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of the Federative Republic of Brazil, which is touring the Soviet Union. The delegation is headed by Flavio Marcillo, president of the chamber.

During the conversation, the two sides noted their efforts toward strengthening good relations and mutually advantageous cooperation.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PRAISES NATIONAL UNION MEETING

PY161925 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 15 Dec 80

[By Hernan del Canto]

[Excerpt] Dear friends and listeners. In recent months, the process of uniting the fighting spirit and organization of Chilean unions and workers has greatly accelerated. A few days ago, the national union coordinating board held a national meeting with the attendance of more than 600 leaders from 267 member federations and confederations comprising the country's various productive activities and services.

This national meeting is a stage in the process of consultation called for by the national union coordinating board to its various rank and filed members in order to develop a plan of struggle for the coming months aimed at giving back to the workers the standard of living they lost in recent years. The meeting was also aimed at giving greater impetus to the democratic struggle enabling a confrontation, under better conditions of organization and unity, with a regime which is carrying out a systematic repression against the Chilean workers and people.

This national meeting held in Puta de Talca is remarkable progress in the process of recovery of the Chilean union movement and in the coordinating process for making the union movement an instrument capable of carrying out the struggle with more efficiency and capable of leading the Chilean labor and union movement to higher levels in their struggle for a better society, for a democratic society, for a society with freedom. It also aims to put an end to the social problems of a society created by a regime of exploitation, a repressive and illegitimate regime.

The agreements reached during this national union meeting are basically aimed at preparing a national proposal containing the aspirations, wishes and positions of Chilean workers in view of the economic, political and social model imposed by the military government since 1973.

During the meeting, the national union coordinating board also decided to give great boost to the creation of a coalition in order to reach a national and popular agreement, that is: to create an organization capable of representing all the social organizations which have been created during this period to help in the struggle against the dictatorship, to help the struggle for democracy and for the reestablishment of human dignity of Chile.

The national meeting also called for a great effort to unite the working class as a basic condition to start the task of returning to a democracy and to struggle against the current labor law, the reactionary and antipopular law of Pinochet's regime.

The national meeting also called for solidarity with the workers and employees detained a few weeks ago in Curico Province by members of the repressive military regime and who were then banished illegally to different parts of the country.

DAY TWO OF LITHUANIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION NOTED

LD170911 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 26 November 1980 sitting of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Session]

[Text] The Second Session of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work 26 November.

At 1000 the morning session of the second session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet was held under the chairmanship of Deputy R.-B. Songayda, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The Supreme Soviet continued its discussion of the reports on the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development in 1980 and also the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1979.

The following took part in the debate: I. Yanutene, deputy from Pirmunskiy Electoral Okrug and lathe operator at the Shyaulyay Vayras moped plant; and Y.-V. Chepulis, deputy from Lunkuvskiy Electoral Okrug and first secretary of the Pakruoyskiy Raykom.

The Supreme Soviet decided to halt the debates on the reports.

The concluding speech on the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development for 1980 was assigned to Deputy A. Drobnis, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Gosplan.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development for 1981 and also a resolution on the progress of the fulfillment of the state plan for the Lithuanian SSR's economic and social development in 1980.

Deputy R. Sikorskis, Lithuanian SSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1981 and the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1979.

The Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1981 and a resolution on the approval of the report on the implementation of the Lithuanian SSR state budget for 1979.

Then the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet moved on to discuss the third item on the session's agenda--the draft regulations on the Lithuanian SSR legal profession.

Deputy A. Buylis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, delivered the report.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a law on the approval of the regulation on the Lithuanian SSR legal profession.

Then the Supreme Soviet moved on to discuss the fourth item of the session's agenda--the approval of Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium degrees.

The Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy S. Nauyalis, secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted laws and a resolution approving Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees promulgated in the period between the first and second sessions of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

Deputy R.-B. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, reported that all items on the session's agenda had been covered and declared the Second Session of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, closed.

STRUMILAS: VILNYUS NOT CLOSED TO FOREIGNERS

LD161649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by F. Strumilas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission, under the rubric "Caught Out": "Breaking Down Open Doors"]

[Text] Vilnyus--I recently visited Erfurt, a city in the GDR. I stayed in the Kosmos Hotel. One evening when I had some free time, I tuned the television to an FRG channel which at the time was transmitting a report on the meeting between the soccer teams Hamburger SF and the French club Saint Etienne. The game seemed mediocre, and I might not have remembered the match had it not been for one fact. At halftime a map of the Lithuanian SSR suddenly appeared on the screen. Then they showed a large-scale plan of Vilnyus, and from the speaker I heard: "The entry of foreigners into this city--Vilnyus, the capital of one of the Soviet Baltic republics--has been unexpectedly banned."

It appears that West German television was not being orginal in reporting this clearly concocted story. The report that "Vilnyus is closed to foreigners" was conveyed to readers by certain other Western press organs, as well as radio stations, such as Deutsche Welle, for instance.

Enough, gentlemen. Stop inventing things! Surely it would be better to look at the facts. I am prepared to offer them to you and I will answer for their complete reliability. Listen. At the time when Western television viewers and newspaper readers were being stuffed with unmitigated rubbish, there were more than 1,100 foreigners in the Lithuanian SSR. Successful performances were being given in concert halls in the republican capital and in other cities by the (Nilsen) quartet from Denmark, pianist (B. Anzherer) from France, the Genoa Chamber Ensemble and organists (Y. Bekher) from Switzerland and (K. Velin) from Denmark. Specialists from Sweden's (Kholander) firm and France's (Sizi) are still in Lithuania, engaged in installing industrial equipment at our enterprises. At Vilnyus State University you can meet students and visiting teachers from the United States, Canada, the FRG and a number of other countries.

At present the people of Vilnyus are preparing to receive the participants in an international chess tournament. By the way, Deutsche Welle reported on the forthcoming tournament in the same broadcast in which it was asserted that Vilnyus is closed to foreigners. These western scribblers certainly cannot make things hang together. You have really overdone it, gentlemen!

ESTONIAN MINISTER ON NEED TO COMBAT JUVENILE CRIME

LD171035 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 1

[G. Rozenshteyn interview with M. Tibar, Estonian minister of internal affairs: "Rightness Based on the Law"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Important party and government resolutions aimed at consolidating socialist law and order have been adopted recently. How are the internal affairs organs fulfilling them?

[Answer] In 1979 the CPSU Central Committee adopted resolutions "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and "On Improving Work To Safeguard Law and Order and Stepping up the Struggle Against Law Violations." The recent USSR Supreme Soviet session adopted another document--"On Bringing into Force the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Law Violations." All this has expanded the technical and legal range of the militia. These documents emphasize the comprehensive approach toward solving the problems of the struggle against crime and of preventing law violations and draw attention to bringing the forms and methods of our work fully into line with the conditions of the society of mature socialism. That is why the republic's internal affairs organs are focusing their efforts primarily on improving the safeguarding of public order in cities and settlements and on stepping up the struggle against hooliganism. For this the patrol post service is being strengthened and its equipment with communication and transportation facilities is being improved. You encounter a militia patrol increasingly often at public leisure venues, railroad stations, and so forth. At the same time the stature of the sector militia inspector has increased markedly and the militia's ties with the population, with voluntary people's militia teams, and with the labor collective public have become closer.

[Question] Comrade Minister, of the multiplicity of problems which the militia has to deal with--the struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, recidivist crime and so forth--I want to single out the following--law violations among young people. The statistics are alarming: over two-thirds of recidivists committed their first crime as minors.

[Answer] Adults are frequently to blame in crimes by young people. I want parents and all adults to understand clearly where family squabbles, drunkenness, immoral behavior, moneygrubbing and, finally, plain lack of attention toward their children can lead. The school years--and that means 10-11 years--also determine how the adolescent will enter life--as a fighter or as someone who does not care, as an industrious person or a lazy one, a collectivist or an egotist, parents, teachers, the labor collective--it is with their aid that the young citizen is formed. This system must not be allowed to develop hiatuses.

Among our urgent tasks I would include the following. Practice indicates that many schoolchildren, vocational and technical college students, and young workers are insufficiently familiar with the fundamentals of legislation and have no clear idea of what sanction is incurred by a particular law violation. There is tremendous scope for activity here for the people's education organs, the Komsomol, and mass information media. In school our children should firmly assimilate the laws and rules of our life and should respect them. The militia will continue, together with the public, to improve preventive work among young people and to apply severe sanctions to those who incite minors to commit law violations. . . .

"Crime, and any forms of antisocial behavior," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "are a social evil and we must struggle against them daily, struggle firmly and resolutely." The militia will always vigilantly guard the interests of soviet and the state and reliably safeguard citizens' rights.

NEED FOR IMPROVED POWER GENERATION DISCUSSED

LD150917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor N. Kovalev, chairman of the Central Board of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power and Electrical Equipment Industry and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N. Tikhodeyev, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power and Electrical Equipment Industry and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and I. Yershov, member of the Central Board of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Power and Electrical Equipment Industry and director of the Moscow Regional Administration of Power System Management: "How To Commission Reserves; Power--A Front Line"]

[Text] The successes of Soviet power engineering are undisputed. Thanks to the consistent implementation of Lenin's ideas for electrification and the rapid development of the fuel sectors, Soviet power engineering rapidly scaled lofty heights. We have the world's largest hydroelectric power stations equipped with advanced, domestically produced, equipment operating in our country. The capacities of nuclear power stations are increasing rapidly, particularly in the current 5-year plan. At the country's thermal power stations we have achieved the world's lowest unit fuel expenditure per kilowatt-hour of electricity. Our power equipment is in wide demand in many countries.

Nonetheless it must be borne in mind that energy requirements have been growing more rapidly in recent years than our energy capacities have perhaps been developing. That is why today we would like to dwell mainly on problems which require the attention both of power engineers themselves and also of planning organs now employed in elaborating the draft plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the longer term.

It is perfectly obvious that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrication is overburdened with non-power industrial construction, which makes up over half its program.

A large number of organizations, specialists, highly skilled workers and creators of the most complex power establishments, the best in the world, have been employed on comparatively simple construction operations. At the same time the 10th 5-Year Plan targets for commissioning capacities at electric power stations and constructing power lines are not being fulfilled entirely. The labor productivity growth indicator does not look very good. The plan for introducing new equipment is chronically unfulfilled. As a rule the trusts fail to cope with the program of construction and installation work.

Engineering and technical opinion is also worried by the fact that power engineering has recently appeared to lag behind other national economic sectors. As a result, in the winter period difficulties arise in some places in supplying consumers with electricity and heat. Shortcomings have not been eliminated in supplying construction sites with full sets of equipment, the reliability of units is still low, and there is a shortage of spare parts.

Disproportions between the growth of electricity generation and station capacities have been aggravated. While the generation of electricity in the country in the Ninth 5-Year Plan increased by 40 percent, the established capacity of power stations increased by only 31 percent. The trend was maintained in the 10th 5-Year Plan. This led to the reduction of reserves in the power grids and to cutbacks in repair of equipment, its deterioration, and frequent use of uneconomical units. A particularly acute situation took shape in the European part of the country.

The retooling of power production is not being carried out rapidly enough. For instance, in the Moscow grid equipment installed in the thirties and forties is still being used at many power stations. Obsolete and worn-out capital is being withdrawn at the rate of 0.6-0.9 percent a year, which is considerably lower than in other industries.

The Ministry of Power and Electrification engages in the practice of commissioning power station equipment for nearly completed complexes which have been cut back in comparison with the original plans. But even in these cut-back complexes the installations of fuel and transportation facilities, industrial water supply systems, ash dumps, repair workshops, housing, consumer service premises and other establishments linked with the life and economical operation of power stations is as a rule in arrears.

There are big latent reserves in improving the reliability and quality of manufacture of equipment. In our view, plants belonging to the Ministry of Power Machine Building and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry should expand more rapidly the production of special peak-load and semi-peak-load equipment. At present it accounts for a negligible proportion of the country's power industry output.

Nowadays almost one-tenth of all energy generated is expended in transmitting electricity. A number of high-capacity power lines and transformers are overloaded. That means that the grid system must be developed more rapidly and energy expenditure in the grids thus reduced.

The commissioning of balancing devices--synchronous compensators, capacitor batteries and transformers adjustable while in use--is also in arrears. As a result losses in the grids are growing. The shortage of equipment and cable products, particularly 110kv and 220kv products, is being acutely felt.

It is clear that the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry must expand the production of these materials and products more rapidly. It is advisable to make more economical use of materials than at present. To date the average utilization coefficient for rolled ferrous metal products at construction sites of the Ministry of Power and Electrification has not been more than 0.65-0.67 for several years now. The ministry's engineering services should elaborate tougher norms and improve manufacturing discipline.

The rapid development of industry and the electrification of production processes and the services and consumer sphere--all this has caused a sharp increase in fuel consumption rates. Our country meets its requirements from its own resources, and the advantages of a planned economy make it possible to resolve more successfully the problems of the national economy's energy supply.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the improvement of the economic mechanism highlights the saving of energy resources as a very important nationwide task. "Whatever rate at which we develop the power industry," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, "the saving of fuel and energy will continue to be a very important general state task." This is a strategic task, and it requires the elaboration of specific long-term programs in all sectors of the national economy.

The power industry is a very large fuel consumer. The reduction of expenditure on the generation of one kilowatt-hour of electricity by just one gram saves the country up to 1 million tons of fuel a year. Over the 9th 5-Year Plan the reduction of unit fuel expenditure reached 26 grams per kilowatt-hour, or 7 percent, and in the 10th 5-Year Plan it is planned to reduce it by a further 13 grams.

According to specialists' calculations, the rationalization of energy consumption regimes is the simplest method of achieving a palpable saving of energy and fuel resources. In industry about 10 percent of the energy consumed can be saved by this means without reducing production. Great attention must be paid to raising the efficiency of installations and manufacturing processes.

The introduction of strict norms in construction for the insulation of buildings and the introduction of the automated regulation of energy expenditure in places can also produce a big saving. For this, in particular, it is expedient for the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems to launch in the very near future the mass production of thermostats for the heat supply systems.

Thriftiness in the expenditure of electricity and heat must be promoted by a system of tariffs. The tariffs adopted in 1967 helped the development of electrification and the introduction of district heating systems for all sectors of the national economy, but these criteria have now become obsolete. For a number of objective reasons the prime cost of 1 kilowatt-hour of electricity has increased and the profitability of electric power stations has decreased. The tariff for heat has remained virtually at the 1968 level and involves losses for the majority of power grids.

The low price which enterprises pay for electricity and the small proportion of expenditure on energy in the prime cost of output do not encourage the reduction of energy expenditure. This applies even more to spheres which enjoy preferential tariffs. Agriculture, for instance. Instances of overt squandering of fuel and energy can be encountered literally wherever you look. Low prices for heat do not promote thrift in consumers and do not cover the power grids' expenditure. For the Moscow Regional Administration of Power System Management [Mosenergo] alone the average annual loss from the lack of balance between wholesale prices and prime cost reaches R70 million. Tariffs should promote a more economical attitude toward resources.

To this end the USSR State Committee for Prices has envisaged raising wholesale prices for enterprises for coal and tariffs for thermal energy, gas and fuel oil. It has been decided to introduce the new wholesale prices on 1 January 1982. But even now, without waiting for the introduction of economic sanctions, industrial workers must treat fuel and energy--a very valuable national asset--with greater thrift.

Fuel is the main source of energy. Its quality largely predetermines economic performance in power generation. Unfortunately, for a number of reasons coal's characteristics are deteriorating with every passing year: Its ash content and moisture content are increasing. A large quantity of impurities get into the freightcars with the coal, which leads to a 33-50 percent reduction in the life of power boilers, unplanned stoppages and repairs of equipment and considerable overburning of fuel. The rise in coal's ash content leads to unproductive shipments of waste rock over great distances. For Mosenergo alone this requires about 20,000 additional cars a year. The existing control system is designed to promote the struggle to improve the quality of fuel. We cannot continue to allow violations of the state standard for coal by suppliers. The situation regarding fuel quality control is in need of fundamental changes.

It is expedient to create an extradepartmental state fuel inspectorate. The question of coal enrichment at the extraction site requires urgent solution. Calculations show that expenditure on the transportation and processing of poor-quality substandard fuel at power stations are many times in excess of expenditure on the enrichment of coals by the fuel extractors themselves.

These are a few topical problems. The Ministries of Power, Power Machine Building and Electrical Equipment must solve the majority of them. Others are beyond the potential of individual departments and require careful analysis and decisions by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Committee for Prices and other competent state organs.

In the present-day power industry it is particularly important to observe the correct balance in the development of all its components. We believe that these problems will be reflected in the elaboration of draft plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT ORENBURG ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD170151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Orenburgskaya Oblast Party Economic Aktiv was held today. It discussed tasks in increasing grain production in light of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions, and the draft basic guidelines for economic and social development of the country.

A speech was made at the meeting by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KAUNAS GORKOM DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE VIOLATORS

LD051023 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Elta report: "Toward New Frontiers"]

[Text] Kaunas, 18 Nov--A gorkom plenum held today discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the city party organization in the light of the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Gorkom, gave the report.

The plenum noted that the city's working people, having unanimously approved the party's new resolutions, are striving to fulfill successfully the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The plenum participants analyzed in a businesslike manner the shortcomings in the work of enterprises. They submitted concrete proposals to improve the work of construction and transportation organizations and to combat more resolutely the violators of production and labor discipline.

In the resolution adopted the communists expressed the firm confidence that the city's working people will mobilize all their forces to implement the tasks set by the party and will prepare important labor gifts for the 26th CPSU Congress.

BRIEFS

NAKHODKA ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS--The 21st gorkom conference was held in Nakhodka on 6 December, during which the following achievements were revealed: compared with the previous 5-year plan, during the 10th 5-Year Plan there has been a marked increase of R260 million in the total value of industrial production. The construction plan was fulfilled on 20 November 1980. In addition, there has been a significant increase in the amount of cargo processed and transported by maritime, railway and motor transportation teams. However, some Nakhodka communists have been negligent, and 11 industrial enterprises are lagging in their production plans, causing a shortage of products worth R68 million. The work of the Aktivnoye ocean fishing base and the reinforced concrete construction plant is particularly unsatisfactory. These enterprises have caused a deficit totaling almost R37 million. The Primorskoye Maritime Steamship Line, one of the largest in Nakhodka, has expanded a great deal during the 10th 5-year Plan, adding 11 modern vessels with an average carrying capacity of almost 129,000 tons, including 8 tankers of the Samotlor class. The volume of cargo transported has been increased 18 percent and profits have increased 42 percent. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 9 Dec 80 SK]

RASHIDOV URGES GREATER FARMING EFFORTS NEXT YEAR

LD110933 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Heroic Labor to the Glory of the Motherland! Ceremonial Rally of Representatives of the Republic's Working People"]

[Excerpt] The hearts of the republic's working people are once again filled with joyous emotion. Still fresh in everyone's memory are the words of the greetings message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who warmly congratulated the farmers and all working people of Uzbekistan on the great labor victory, and now a new piece of news has flown round the cities and villages, as though on wings: The Uzbek SSR has been awarded the Order of Lenin. The high award has been conferred on it for the outstanding successes achieved in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on developing cottongrowing, selling 6.15 million tons of raw cotton to the state in 1980 and fulfilling ahead of schedule the 10th 5-year plan targets for purchases of cotton, grain, vegetables, melons, fruit, grapes, kenaf and other agricultural products.

A rally of representatives of the republic's working people was devoted to his joyful event in Tashkent on 15 November. It was opened by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The rally participants warmly applauded a proposal by Enver Aliyev, machine operator of the sovkhoz named for the Uzbek SSR's fifth anniversary--to elect an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Politburo's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding statesman and politician of modern times, loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause and indefatigable fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, was on the platform. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Uzbek SSR the Order of Lenin was read out.

This solemn act, Comrade Rashidov said, reflects the deserved recognition of the great contribution which the Uzbek people and all the republic's working people make to our great common cause of building the world's first communist society. Henceforth five orders will shine on the Uzbek SSR's Red Banner--three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of the Peoples' Friendship. Permit me to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally profound gratitude for their constant attention and concern for the development of the republic's production forces and the enhancement of the people's well-being. This concern gives us new strength in the struggle to implement the party's great plans.

It is particularly pleasing that the supreme government award has been conferred on the republic in the year of the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress. Uzbekistan's prosperity and rapid progress are the direct result of the party's Leninist national policy. Everything that the republic has achieved in communist building is the abundant fruit of the Leninist friendship and fraternal cooperation of all the USSR's peoples and of their disinterested assistance to each other.

The motherland's highest award must be reciprocated with an excellent finish to the 5-year period in all spheres of economic and cultural development. All plants, factories and associations must follow the example of Tashkent city and ensure ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the annual plan and the 5-year plan targets as a whole, and thereby create reliable groundwork for steady work in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our motto is: Fulfill the first quarter plan by the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A very important key task at the concluding stage of the 5-year plan is the timely commissioning of all projects nearing completion and the ahead-of-schedule startup of production capacities. It is necessary to further reduce "incomplete construction," more boldly introduce team contracting in all construction organizations and improve work quality in every possible way.

The CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum emphasized with new force that the people's well-being is the party's highest aim. Improved supplies of food particularly livestock products, for the population must become the object of our special concern. The further development of livestock raising and increased farm productivity are matters of vital importance. It is a matter of honor for us to fulfill the measures of the 14th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum outlined in the light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, for a sharp increase in meat, milk and egg production.

Workers in other sectors of agricultural production have tasks of great importance to implement. The seasons are hastening the farmers on. All fall and winter measures to build up a rich harvest of cotton and other agricultural crops in the first year of the 5-year plan must be implemented in shortened times. For this it is necessary to carry out fall plowing more quickly, lay in larger stocks of local and mineral fertilizers, complete the preparation of equipment, clean up the irrigation and amelioration network, efficiently organize agricultural and zootechnical training of cadres and ensure nourishing and warm wintering for livestock. In all sectors, wherever we work, it is our duty to keep sacred and to augment public property, seek to economize on material valuables, persistently enhance our own professional skill, master economic knowledge and modern management and administration methods and introduce everything new and progressive more widely into production. It is the paramount task of every production collective and every party, Komsomol and trade union organization to do everything to successfully fulfill and overfulfill their socialist pledges. This demands great organizational and political work, businesslike efficiency, initiative and persistence in achieving the set goals.

PREPARATION, DELIVERY OF SEED STOCKS IS UNDERWAY

LD141032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] The massive preparation of seeds for the spring has begun on sovkhozes and kolkhozes and at enterprises of the Ministry of Procurement. According to the all-union Sortsemprom Association, all the available seed material has been checked out. Three-quarters of grain and leguminous crops seeds have been properly prepared. The protracted harvesting has left a negative mark on the quality of seeds as their conditioning did not begin until November. There are a great many unconditioned seeds in oblasts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia and in the Soviet Baltic republics. In order to liquidate this backlog, a careful sorting-out of seeds, the elimination from the seed-stock of weeds and poor quality seeds has now been organized. Seeds are being dried and treated with hot air.

The exchange of seed stocks has been organized throughout the country. Within the inter-republican exchange alone more than 100,000 tons of grain are to be moved during the winter. From Kazakhstan the spring wheat Skala is sent to Siberia, and the high-yield strain Imskaya-9 from the Russian federation to the Kazakh virginlands. Sizeable inter-oblast transports must be organized in the Ukraine and in the Russian federation.

Special attention is being paid to the delivery of seeds of new strains of highest yield to sovkhozes and kolkhozes. For example, almost 2 million hectares will be sown in the spring to the new barley strain Donetskiy-8 which has excellent yield and is very hardy. Barley will dominate the region of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the fields of the Urals. Of the spring wheat strains, Shadrinskaya, Zelenchuk and Omskaya are gaining in popularity. Large areas will be sown to new and promising strains of the oat types Gorizont and Tayezhnyy and the buckwheat types Cheshminskaya Mayskaya and Aelita.

COOPERATIVES WILL GET BONUSES FOR ABOVE-PLAN SALES

LD170032 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] In the first half of the eighties farm cooperatives in the Soviet Union will get a 50 percent bonus for selling produce to government procurement agencies over and above the planned quotas for the preceding few years. The government has stated this in a decision made public in Moscow. The act has to do with planning and stimulating agriculture. In the past 15 years the government has sent up purchasing prices of grain, cotton and other kinds of farm produce and has kept retail prices of the main staples unchanged. Farmers' incomes for these years have more than doubled.

SUBSIDARY PLOTS ADD TO LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

LD101651 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[LATINFORM "abridged" version of report delivered by A.A. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at 11 November Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum in Riga]

[Excerpt] Much has to be done in the sphere of livestock raising. We must increase considerably the production of meat, milk, and other foodstuffs. The basis exists in the republic for successfully resolving this very important task. We have a good material and technical base, the necessary livestock population and experienced stock-raising cadres. It is a case of making rational use of all our opportunities and reserves to the maximum effect.

The Latvian CP Central Committee believes it essential to focus the attention of the republican ministries and departments, party, soviet, and agricultural organs, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and stock-raising unit leaders and specialists to the maximum intensification in this sector, on raising livestock and poultry productivity by every means.

In resolving this key task it is necessary to work more purposefully on increasing the number of cows per 100 hectares of agricultural land, on further intensifying production specialization and concentration, and on improving the animal stock.

The stockraisers' main task remains to increase livestock daily average weight gains, to reduce fattening times and to cut back the prime cost of output.

The Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, farm leaders and specialists must analyze critically the state of livestock raising on every farm, in literally every unit, draw the correct conclusions from the shortcomings, and outline and implement additional measures for the intensive buildup of meat and milk production.

Together with the intensive development of public stockraising, which has been and remains the main factor for increasing the output of livestock products, we must also make better use of the source of increasing meat and milk purchases which is to be found in subsidiary plots farmed by workers, kolkhoz members and the entire rural population. The task here may be formulated as follows: In the countryside every family must not only fully meet its own requirements for livestock products but must also sell a certain proportion to the state.

We must also make fuller use of the great opportunities provided by cooperation between public and private production; rich experience in this direction has been accumulated in Odesskaya Oblast, in the Ukrainian SSR. Its gist is that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes hand over, under contract, a proprotion of their livestock and poultry to be fattened on private plots, giving help with fodder.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes thus obtain extra meat and the kolkhoz and sovkhoz members get extra pay for their work, partly in money and partly in kind. Similar measures combining the interests of the public and private farm are also being undertaken in a number of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our republic.

The important significance of this experience is obvious. First, there is the actual involvement of an additional work force including pensioners, housewives and adolescents in public kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. Second, there is the reduction of the time taken to fatten livestock and therefore more economical utilization of kolkhoz and sovkhoz fodder. Of course, private farm waste is also put to use. Finally, there is the saving on capital construction, since outbuildings belonging to kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers are used for keeping livestock and poultry.

The interests of this matter require that party, soviet, and agricultural organs and primary party organizations ensure effective, universal introduction of the Odesskaya Oblast experience.

The speaker then dwelt on a number of current tasks which must be urgently resolved at the end of the concluding year of the 5-year plan in agriculture. These are, mainly, to complete very extensive preparation for next year's spring fieldwork including, in particular, the provision of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz with the necessary quantity of high-quality seed, the application of organic fertilizers to the fields, the repair of machinery and mechanical gear, to improve machine operator cadres' training and to develop work on the all-round education of machine operators.

Taking into account the great shortage of machine operator cadres during harvesting work it is necessary, through all-round training, to create the necessary reserve of combine harvester operators and drivers of other vehicles to enable us to improve considerably the utilization of tractors and motor transport in bringing in the harvest.

Building up meat, milk and egg production under livestock wintering conditions must become a subject of special concern for party, soviet and agricultural organs, all our cadres and all communists working in the countryside. The paramount duty of livestock raisers and our common duty consists in launching effective socialist competition everywhere to carry out the wintering successfully, to preserve the animal population, and to increase the output of livestock products, particularly milk, in the winter period.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, rayon agricultural organs and republican ministries and departments must now analyze comprehensively and in depth the results of the current year and the entire 5-year plan, generalize positive experience, reveal unused reserves, and outline and implement measures for further increasing the production of all types of agricultural output and attaining higher production indicators in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The improvement of food supplies to the population depends, of course, not only on the agricultural workers, A.E. Voss continued. The way in which produce from the countryside is processed, stored and delivered to the consumer is also important. Attentively examining this aspect of the problem, we must frankly admit that the republic's ministries of the food industry and the meat and diary industry have not done everything to increase food production and supply to the population and are not fully satisfying demand or trading organizations' orders with regard to range. There are also shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Procurements, which is slow to resolve questions of increasing production of goods in small packages. We cannot fail to note that foodstuffs are reaching the trade network and the consumer late or intermittently. Despite the successful fulfillment of the plan indicators, Latrybprom and Rybakkolkhozsoyus have considerably reduced the range of output they produce, particularly of canned goods. The Main Administration of Fisheries is undersupplying fresh fish by considerable amounts.

All ministries and departments must take effective steps to fulfill plan targets and to observe strictly their contract commitments. Trade enterprises must make better use of existing food commodity resources and improve the standard of service to customers.

The elaboration of a comprehensive food program, which has already been mentioned, obliges us to introduce proper order in all sectors connected with servicing agriculture and with the procurement, storage, transportation, processing and delivery to the consumer of agricultural produce.

As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, the rapid boosting of consumer goods production remains a task of paramount economic and political importance. The solution of this task is important for the development of the economy, the enhancement of labor incentives, and the consolidation of money circulation. This is of special significance for our republic, where consumer goods comprise almost half of all industrial production and number about 10,000 varieties. In the 10th 5-Year Plan their output increased by approximately R500 million. The production of cotton and silk textiles, sewn goods and hosiery, earthenware, perfumes and cosmetics, small leather goods and children's goods increased. In accordance with the Latvian CP Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers resolution, a considerable increase will be achieved in the production of many goods for which demand is still not being fully satisfied.

Nonetheless, in self-critically assessing what has been achieved, we must say that our enterprises have not done everything which they could have done and were obliged to do in order to increase production of high-quality goods.

As the CPSU Central Committee Plenum pointed out, it is essential to develop consumer goods production on the basis of a long-term program capable of pooling the efforts of sectors engaged in this. It is necessary to improve the system of planning and financing group B sectors and to make them strictly dependent on trade and the consumer. A leading role here belongs to the Ministry of Light Industry enterprises, to whose further development and retooling the most serious attention must be paid. Local party, Soviet and economic organs must display more concern for increasing consumer goods production. The solution of the problem depends to a considerable degree on union-level Group A enterprises. Thanks to their efforts the production of many cultural and consumer goods in the republic has increased substantially. This work must be continued with even greater persistence and scope, enlisting literally all labor collectives in it. The leaders of all enterprises, party, Soviet and economic organs and all our cadres must view consumer goods production as a very important stateside concern and an urgent party assignment.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum cited housing construction as a big socioeconomic issue. It was deemed essential to maintain its present scale in all subsequent years of the 11th 5-Year Plan while simultaneously improving housing construction quality. In fulfilling the plenum's instructions we must make housing construction a focus of attention for party committees and Soviets and ensure strict party control over all sectors of the construction process.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev also drew our attention to social issues like the improvement of working conditions, health care, education and culture. Specific measures along all these avenues must be envisaged in the new 5-Year Plan.

An attentive, solicitous attitude to people should permeate the entire work style of party, soviet and economic organs and, of course, trade unions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. This attitude must become an inalienable feature of the work of every leader, great and small. There cannot and should not be any place in our Soviet way of life for bureaucratism, callousness or conceit.

BUKHARSKIY PLENUM REVIEWS AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

LD151449 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Nov 80 p 1

[UZTAG report: "Combat Action Program"]

[Text] A Bukharskiy Obkom plenum has taken place at which the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the oblast party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and the plenum speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev were discussed.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan Bukharskaya Oblast has taken a great step forward in economic and social development. The successes achieved are the result of the selfless work of the labor collectives and have been achieved thanks to the purposeful work of party, soviet and public organizations, to implement the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, at the same time, while referring to the successes achieved. Keynote speaker A.K. Karimov, first secretary of the Bukharskiy Obkom, and other speakers focused their attention on questions not yet resolved from principle-minded and very exacting positions.

It was remarked that the experience of leading cottongrowers, who have marked this year with a record harvest, has not yet been enjoyed by all farmers. The collectives of the Bukhara textile combine and the Navoi cement factory have not reached their planned capacity. Not everything is going well in the work of the Navoi electrochemical plant.

The activity of the party organizations of those enterprises where the socialist competition to secure high production efficiency, ensure a rhythmic pace of work in every section and make rational use of raw and other materials is widespread, received a positive appraisal. The leaders of certain construction organizations which have not met their dates for the handover of projects were subjected to principle-minded criticism. Concrete proposals for the further development of the light, food and meat and dairy industries were put forward. Measures for expanding and strengthening the subsidiary forms of enterprises and organizations were outlined. The participants in the plenum placed particular stress on questions connected with ensuring a big harvest of cotton and the other agricultural crops in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and with the intensive development of public sector stockraising.

N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the plenum.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SSR'S ON HARVEST SUCCESS

Message to Kirgizia

LD101009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] To the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural and water services workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all working people of the Kirgiz SSR.

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee welcomed with satisfaction the report that the Kirzig SSR agricultural workers had successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan for purchases of the most important arable products.

The Kirgiz arable farmers have gladdened the motherland again with a good harvest. They have harvested and sold to the state considerably more grain, raw cotton, vegetables, potatoes, melons and grapes than planned. It is also pleasing to note that the republic has overfulfilled the targets for shipping vegetables and melons to the country's cities and industrial centers.

These achievements are the result of the strenuous labor of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, specialists, scientists and all agricultural and water services workers. They are the result of the purposeful organizational work of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the party's present agrarian policy.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the Kirgiz SSR working people on the successes they have achieved and voices the firm conviction that they will augment their efforts in the struggle to further increase the production and procurement of arable and livestock products, gladden the motherland with new successes in communist building, and provide a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Message to Moldavia

LD281542 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Moldavian Community Party; the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR; the agricultural workers, the managers and specialists of collective and state farms and inter-farm enterprises and associations; scientists, party, administrative and Komsomol officials and all working people of the Moldavian SSR. The greetings say:

Dear comrades,

The report that Moldavia's agricultural workers, had won a great labor victory while competing to do their best for the 26th party congress by fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1980 and the 5-year plan period as a whole for the sale to the state of grain and vegetables, was received with a feeling of deep satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. In the current year the republic's farms have procured more than 1,064,000 tons of grain, including 570,000 tons of corn.

It is very important that due to the wide application of industrial technologies and the more efficient use of equipment, the agriculturists are year after year building up the production and procurement of corn while at the same time reducing labor expenditures on its cultivation.

It is gratifying to note the worthy contribution of the vegetable growers regarding the replenishment of the country's food resources. Through their selfless work over 1,152,000 tons of vegetables and produce have been delivered to procurement centers, processing enterprises, towns and industrial centers.

Your successes are the result of the increased skill of the machine operators and all rural workers, the creative attitude of managers and specialists towards introducing scientific and technical achievements and the large-scale work carried out by the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations in mobilizing the labor collectives in the struggle for high production results.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and cordially greets and congratulates the collective farmers; the workers of state farms and inter-farm enterprises and associations; the managers and specialists of farms, the collectives of procurement and transport organizations, processing enterprises, scientific institutions and institutions of learning; party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol officials and all workers in the republic on this great labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the rural workers will also in the future wage a persistent struggle for the achievement of new targets in all sectors of agricultural production and will do everything for efficient and high-quality work next year.

Message to Turkmenia

LD251400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Farms of Turkmenia have fulfilled the plan and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables and melons. The report on this achievement says that in the harvest work the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic were greatly assisted by workers in procurement and transport organizations, pilots, working people from towns and rayon centers, students and school pupils and also by traditional socialist competition with rural working people of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent the following congratulatory message to the working people of Turkmenistan:

It was with pleasure that the Central Committee read the report on the remarkable achievements of farm workers in the Turkmen SSR who have fulfilled the socialist obligations for 1980 and the plan for the 10th 5-Year Plan for the sale to the state of cotton, grain, vegetables and melons.

The cottongrowers of Turkmenistan, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, have gladdened the motherland once again with a good harvest and by gathering in 1.22 million tons of cotton, including 285,000 tons of especially valuable thin-fiber strains. The success that has been achieved is the result of the consistent implementation of the party's agricultural policy, enhanced skills, the selfless work of cottongrowers and all rural workers and the active organizational work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers, machine operators, agricultural and water conservancy experts, the collectives of procurement and transport organizations, educational establishments, industrial enterprises, party, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Turkmen SSR on this great labor victory. We hope that farmworkers of the republic meet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion, attain new successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan in raising the production of cotton and in development of all agricultural branches.

LIVESTOCK LOSSES REPORTED BY PARTY CONFERENCES

LD121051 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 December 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: Reports and Elections" a 2,100-word article by correspondent Yu. Razgulyayev entitled "Criteria of What Heights?" The article describes the proceedings at party conferences held in the Yegindybulakskiy, Karkaralinskiy and Taldinskiy rayons--sheep-raising regions in Karagandinskaya Oblast. The report points out that livestock-raising productivity in just two of these rayons has fallen by more than 3,000 tons of meat during the current 5-year plan and that there are still very great losses of livestock on all sheep-raising farms in Karagandinskaya Oblast. The report continues: "In Yegindybulakskiy Rayon alone, which is the best one, 254,000 sheep have been lost during the 5-year plan owing to murrain, forced slaughter and theft. Their neighbors have approximately the same results, during the 5-year plan these 3 rayons have caused the state losses of R55.5 million." It is maintained that these shortcomings stem from "reduced exactingness, mismanagement and the reluctance of certain leaders in the rayons to heed the opinion of rank-and-file communists." The article singles out a certain sovkhoz director as being to blame for the fact that there had been distortions in accounting, thefts of livestock and an increase in murrain among sheep on the sovkhoz even though it had adequate fodder stocks, resulting in a loss to the state of R500,000.